THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIAN FIGHT.

Fifth Day's Proceedings of the Fenian Convention—The O'Mahony Indorsed—Establishment of a "Bureau of Military Justice"—General Sweeney's Vindication—Address to Brotherhood from the Fenian Secretary of War.

The fifth session of the Fenian Congress was held on Saturday morning at Clinton Hall. At nine o'clock the Speaker, Mr. Corbett, took the chair, and the House was called to order. Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian, Senator Meany, and others, occupied seats on the platform.

A CALL FOR THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Curley, after which

A resolution was adopted calling for all the books, accounts, and reports of the organization, in order to enable the House to investigate the present condition of the organization, and try the charges preferred against the Senate, and also the articles of impeachment against Colonel O'Mahony.

THE CHARGES READ.

Colonel O'Mahony then presented a list of charges against the Senate, the substance of which has been previously published. The Colonel accuses the Senate with having hindered the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, by publishing charges against himself and other officers, which created insubordination in the ranks, and gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." The articles impeaching Colonel O'Mahony, on the ground that he violated some of the leading articles of the Constitution, were also read.

THE TRIAL.

A delegate moved that on Tuesday the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to investigate the charges against the Senate, and also those against Colonel O'Mahony.

The motion was adopted.

Another resolution was subsequently approved directing the clerk to notify the members of the Senate to appear before the House on Tuesday next, and answer the charges made against them

COLONEL O'MAHONY RECOGNIZED AS PRESIDENT—A LARGE SUBSCRIPTION.

A delegate moved that Colonel O'Mahony be recognized as the President of the Brotherhood, pending the investigation to be made.

The resolution, which called forth a long and animated debate, was adopted.

Mr. Pierce Keenan, of this city, then made some remarks, exhorting the Congress to act firmly, and take such action as may unite the Brotherhood. He closed by presenting $500 to the Speaker as his subscription.

A recess till 3 P. M., was ordered.

A CALL ON PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND P. O'ROURKE THE TREASURER.

After the recess a committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, was appointed to wait on Colonel Roberts and P. O'Rourke, to obtain from them all the books, papers, money, etc., in their possession belonging to the Order, but the committee were unable to perfect their labor, and on their return reported progress.

Subsequently they presented the following

REPLY OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

To the Members of the F. B.—

HEADQUARTERS F. B. No 734 Broadway, NEW YORK, January 6, 1866.—Gentlemen:—As I previously stated in a communication, all the books under my control as President of the Fenian Brotherhood are open to your inspection; and by pledging your faith as Fenians that they will be returned to these headquarters within a reasonable time, you can have them. Mr O'Rourke, the treasurer, has told me that he is ready to submit his stewardship to the inspection of any body of Fenians who desire to investigate it. Yours, fraternally,

W. R. ROBERTS, President F. B.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

A committee was then appointed to examine the books and other documents of the Civil Department, of which Colonel Downing is the Acting Secretary. The committee at once proceeded to the headquarters at Union Square, where everything connected with the Department was laid before them. The committee continued their labors to a late hour, and it is understood they will be prepared to report to the House on Monday.

A COURT MARTIAL ESTABLISHED.

Our reporter ascertained that a court martial has been organized by order of the Congress for the purpose of trying charges against certain parties who were sent to Ireland by Colonel O'Mahony in order to aid a revolution there. The names of

THE SKEDADDLERS FROM IRELAND,

whose cowardice, as alleged, led them to leave that country, lest they might share the same fate as Luby, would, if published, astonish many of our citizens. They are necessarily omitted. Should they be found guilty of "cowardice in the face of the enemy," it is not yet known what punishment they will receive. It is said that these Fenian deserters received large sums from the treasury.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

On Saturday evening a public meeting of the Brotherhood was held in Clinton Hall, Judge McCormick, of Ohio, presiding.

Mr. James Brennan was the first speaker. He thanked God that the action of the Congress now in session in the hall in which he now stood had placed the organization in a safe position. He then referred to the men out west who had encouraged Mr. Roberts in his course, and stated that now, when they found the current running against him, they would forsake him and leave him to do battle himself. He believed, however, that Mr. Roberts was a high-minded man, but he was mistaken in his course.

Mr. John M. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, was next introduced by complimentary remarks from the Chairman. Mr. Moriarty said he did not like speech-making just now. There was more music in the crack of one rifle than there was in a dozen speeches. There were men now in the Congress who were determined to win the freedom of Ireland. He said he indorsed Colonel O'Mahony from the bottom of his heart.

He charged the Senate with doing what was wrong, and considered the Canada scheme an outrage; they had no right to attack a friendly people, who did not invite them. With O'Mahony and Mitchell—(cheers)—we will march against the enemy with the sunburst dazzling their eyes. The charges against John O'Mahony have been proved to be false. (Applause.)

Brief addresses were then made by Messrs. Meaney, J. E. Fitzgerald, Dr. Cowley, and others; after which the meeting adjourned.—*New York World.*

General Sweeney's Vindication.

ADDRESS FROM THE FENIAN SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE BROTHERHOOD—THE ENEMIES OF FENIAN UNITY SHOWN UP.

Gentlemen and Brothers:—The very incorrect reports of the fourth day's proceedings of the Fenian Convention, now assembled in this city, which have appeared in the daily papers, compel me, in justice to myself, to lay before you a full and plain statement of the facts as they occurred.

A delegation of the Fenian Brotherhood, sent from the Convention for that purpose, waited on me at my office and invited me to appear before the "Congress," then sitting at Clinton Hall, which invitation I respectfully declined, stating my reasons to be, first, that I believed I should only expose myself to insult and misapprehension; and, secondly, that I did not recognize the legality of that body.

They called on me a second time, and earnestly desired my attendance, assuring me that neither insult nor misrepresentation should occur, and urging that my presence might do much to restore peace and harmony. Under these circumstances, and anxious, as I trust I ever am, to promote the welfare of the Brotherhood, I waived my objections, and accompanied them. The result proved that my apprehensions were not unfounded. After their pressing invitations, though my arrival was greeted with apparent warmth, my efforts at conciliation were met with certain parties, whom I had previously named to the delegation, with insult and outrage.

I was denounced as not being a Fenian, and my right to be on the floor denied, although the Convention had sent for me themselves. I was subjected to a series of puerile and impertinent interruptions and cross questionings, having no other tendency than to widen the breach already existing. My statement that I had never taken the pledge was qualified by the explanation that the circle in Nashville, Tenn., of which I have the honor to be a member, and into which I was unanimously elected, decided, as a compliment to me, that no pledge should be required, although I signified my willingness then to take it.

This explanation, which should have appeared in the newspaper reports, was not regarded by these men, nor, when asked if I was willing to take the pledge before the Convention, was my prompt offer to do so accepted, showing an evident intention to place me in a false position. I certainly was not aware until then that the slightest doubt of my loyalty to the cause existed, and it is rather too late to predicate such an idea on a fact well known to the Congress at Philadelphia, having been stated by no less a person than Mr. Mullen, the friend and admirer of Mr. O'Mahony.

I can certainly afford to despise any such attempts, after a lifetime of devotion to freedom of my native land. In my interview with the Convention I carefully avoided anything which could be construed into personalities, until, badgered and outraged by questions the purport of which was only to promote dissention and distrust, I then felt compelled to accuse one of my opponents publicly with having uttered two deliberate falsehoods, then and, there declaring that I could repose no confidence in his veracity.

In conclusion, I will remark that I believe that a large and respectable portion of the delegates present are honorable men, inspired by a desire to investigate and judge firmly and impartially. But there is an element of discord, composed of members from the Manhattan District, under the lead of unprincipled men, who have done and will do everything they can to stifle the truth and prevent union, for the advancement of their own selfish schemes, even should it be at the price of Ireland's ruin. Fraternally,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Secretary of War, Fenian Brotherhood.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

Important Bill—Financial Relief—Funding the Debt.

Mr. Morrill, has introduced a bill for reference to the Ways and Means Committee, and to be printed, which comes from Secretary McCulloch. It gives him power to fund all the obligations of the Government in forty year bonds, and six per cent. interest, the principal payable in coin.

The Tennessee Senators.

A struggle will soon be made to admit the Tennessee Senators into the Senate.

Case of Ketchum and the Chief Justice.

There is not a particle of foundation for the report that Chief Justice Chase asked for the pardon of young Ketchum. He has neither expressed directly or indirectly any wish in the premises.

Canadian Cattle to be Imported Under Conditions.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day suspended so much of the regulation relative to the importation of cattle from foreign countries, promulgated on the 23d ultimo, as may relate to the importation of Canadian horses, mules, and asses—not to include importation of these animals from other countries via Canada. A circular was issued to United States Customs officers on the Northern frontier.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—The thermometer this morning marked six degrees below zero. It is now four degrees above zero. Our harbor is much frozen, and boys are skating on it. Navigation is considerably interrupted. Captain Haines, of the schooner *Dennis*, fell overboard on Saturday, and was drowned in the Chesapeake.

The Centenary of American Methodism was celebrated in all of the Methodist churches here yesterday.

Much excitement exists regarding the annual election of directors of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, which is now progressing. Three tickets are running. The contest is mostly between Southern sympathizers and Unionists. It is believed that the compromise ticket will triumph.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 8.—The extreme cold weather has closed the river and smaller streams, and there is no produce coming forward by water Trade is very dull in all departments.

There is very little demand for Cloverseed and prices have declined. We quote at $7·25@8 per bushel, the latter figure for strictly prime. Prices of Timothy are entirely nominal. Flaxseed is selling in lots at $3·15@3·20 per bushel. There has been no sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark, but we quote at $32·50 per ton.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and prices are without essential change. The only sales reported were in small lots for the supply of the home trade, at $7·25@7·75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@9 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11·25@13·50 for Fancy brands, as to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. There is scarcely any demand for Wheat, but prices are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels red at $2 27@2·35, and white ranges from $2·50 to $2·75. Rye is dull at 95c @$1·06 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and in fair demand, with sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 83 cents, in store and in the cars. Oats are steady at 50@52 cents: 10,000 bushels Prince Edward's Island sold at 50½ cents. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull, with sales of 50 barrels at $2 28.

THIRD EDITION

A TOUCH OF WINTER!

ABOUT THE COLD SNAP.

The Coldest Day in Thirty Years!

Ice on the Schuylkill Four Inches Thick.

THE DELAWARE FROZEN OVER.

A Bridge of Ice to Smith's Island.

Thermometer Ten Degrees Below Zero.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WINTER.

Thermometer.

January 7—6 A. M.....10 degrees below zero.
" 11 A. M.....6 " " "

Muffled up in scarfs and furs, like a bear or a kriss-kringle, the oldest inhabitant came down to THE TELEGRAPH office this morning, just after breakfast, to tell our reporter that this is the coldest day we have had for thirty years. At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood ten degrees below zero. Three months ago, or less, we predicted in these local columns that the weather was to be of unwonted severity, and to-day is a justification of the prediction.

It required an unprecedented amount of prescience to foretell a snap like this, for change is written on everything, and on nothing more than the winter months in our latitude. Only a day or two ago we were wading through miniature waves of "mud and slush," and yesterday the thermometer was below zero at 7 A. M., which caused smiles of joy to illuminate the features of the lovers of skating.

On every hand skates were being prepared yesterday, and the proprietors of a skating park, who the day before talked of letting that place of resort as a bathing pond, were selling season tickets to skaters by the dozen. The proprietors were busy preparing for their patrons, while the small ponds around the suburbs were well crowded. On Saturday we chronicled the fact that a boy had broke through the ice at one of the parks and was drowned. No boy in town could do the same thing to-day.

Yes! the Winter King, like ancient Thor, clothed with all the insignia of his royalty, made a triumphant entry into these regions last night. This is his first grand march in this direction. He comes like Death, spreading pallor and gloom upon whatever he touches. But, unlike the monarch of the grave, the great obliterator of humanity, whose harvests are perpetual and endure with time, the Winter King satisfies his cold desires with perennial visits.

There was skating on the Schuylkill river yesterday, the ice being one and three-quarter inches in thickness. To-day it is upwards of four inches, and the ice men are reaping their harvest, with faces rubicund with glee. Not many skaters were on the river this morning, the air being rather too fresh. This afternoon they will turn out in strong force at all the parks in town, and on the river too. This morning a couple of daring adventurers went across the Delaware to Smith's Island on skates. They report all quiet in that vicinity, and no symptoms of a thaw.

Take it all in all, this frigid snap is destined to be historical. When we, the growing generation, shall have become grandfathers, and shall sit in the chimney corner of winter nights with a dirty old pipe in our jaws, we shall revert to the 8th of January, 1866, as the coldest day we ever felt, for the edification of the little ones. We shall class this year with the celebrated ones in meteorology, which may as well here be mentioned.

In the year 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over, and the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops entirely failed, and a famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1237 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. In 1347 the crops wholly failed in Germany; and wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2. In 1368, the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. The successive winters of 1422-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1683 it was excessively cold; most of the hollies were killed; and coaches drove across the river Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred what was long called "the cold winter," when the frost penetrated three yards into the earth. In 1716, booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744, the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814, there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

We can beat 1744 and the ale. This morning our editorial ink-pot was frozen over so hard that it might have been rented out for a skating park, if it had been a little larger. Somebody foolishly stuck it on a stove to thaw some ideas out of it, when it exploded, scattering its contents far and wide. On this account the present article is necessarily short of its contemplated length. As a matter of pertinent interest, we present here the condition of the thermometer for the last month:—

December.	Lowest point.	December.	Lowest point.
1	27	17	16
2	26	18	15
3	27	19	28
4	30	20	30
5	30	21	28
6	20	22	10
7	28	23	10
8	18	24	16
9	30	25	29
10	24	26	23
11	26	27	25
12	33	28	33
13	38	29	29
14	25	30	26
15	8	31	10
16	8		

However intensely severe the weather may be, it cannot interfere with the sport of skating. There can be very little doubt that this noblest of winter pastimes will be even more popular this year than it was last. Those who have once experienced the inexpressible feeling of buoyancy, of lightness, of perfect ease which every good skater knows so well, will be anxious to feel the cold and pleasurable sensation again; while those who have never tasted its delights will be willing to submit to all the dangers of freezing to death, and of learning to "strike out," for the sake of becoming proficient in the art, and keeping in the fashion; and the time is not far distant when the young lady who does not skate will be placed in the same category with the maiden who does not trip the "light fantastic."

All the parks and ponds are covered to-day with smooth, glossy ice, strong and safe, and they will be crowded with the young of both sexes during the afternoon and evening. All the parks have ample accommodations for the merry skaters, and every attention will be given by the worthy managers to secure the happiness and comfort of all who may favor them with a visit. Travel was rendered difficult and laborious for horses to-day by the little mounds of frozen snow along the streets, and many of the poor beasts fell under their burdens. Thus far the winter has been mild and favorable to the poor, but with the cold weather will come the usual increase in the price of coal and other necessaries of the poor by the heartless speculators in the necessaries of life. Now is the accepted time, now is the appointed season for the benevolent who are blessed with a plentitude of worldly stores, to exercise their charity, in alleviating the sufferings of the shelterless, starving poor.

The Weather Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The weather experienced on yesterday was by several degrees the coldest we have thus far had this winter. Notwithstanding the sun shone brightly all day (with the exception of a very brief period during the morning, when the sun attempted to make a demonstration), the streets wore a comparatively deserted appearance, no one seeming disposed to face the chilling blasts unless called out of doors by necessity.

To-day the ponds at the Central Park will be thrown open to the public and the skating festivities of the season will commence in earnest. At 2½ o'clock this morning the mercury indicated 10 degrees below zero, the coldness of the air having rapidly increased during the night. Without doubt there will be much suffering to-day from frost-bitten ears, cheeks, noses, and fingers; and it is not improbable that the sudden change in temperature may have been attended in many instances with results fatal to human life. At 3 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 12 degrees below zero.

BOSTON, January 7.—The weather has been extremely cold to-day, with light snow squalls. At sunrise the thermometer was five degrees below zero, and during the whole day the mercury has remained near zero.

HALIFAX, January 7—8 P. M.—The weather is bitter cold here.

PORTLAND, Me., January 7.—The weather is unusually cold here. The thermometer ten degrees below zero and downward.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 6.—The intense cold weather which has prevailed lately has completely blockaded the river at this point. To-day the steamboat *Norwich*, having in tow the schooner *Hickman*, Captain Burgner, and a canal boat, arrived here, and after leaving the schooner, proceeded on her way up the river *en route* to Rondout, meeting with heavy fields of floating ice, but reaching her destination in safety. The boatmen generally characterize this last trip of the *Norwich* as an extraordinary one. The weather here to-night is stinging cold, and it will be utterly impossible for any more vessels to reach this place this season. The *Norwich* reports large quantities of ice between here and New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 7.—This is the coldest day of the season; thermometer twelve degrees below zero. A sharp biting wind prevails. The river is effectually closed. There was a light fall of snow last night.

BURLINGTON, Vt., January 7.—This has been the coldest day of the season. Thermometer at sunrise 23 degrees below zero.

NEW HAVEN, January 7.—Thermometer at 11 P. M. 7 degrees below zero.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 7.—Cold day here. Thermometer at noon stood at zero; at 10 P. M., 10 degrees below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., January 7.—The thermometer stood this morning 20 degrees below zero.

COLUMBUS, O., January 7.—Weather clear, and very cold, with indications of snow. Wind northeast.

DETROIT, January 7.—Weather clear and cold; blowing hard. The passengers are crossing the river on the ice to-day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 7.—Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer three degrees below zero.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Weather clear and cold. River full of ice.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Weather clear and cold; windy. Thermometer six degrees above zero.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—To-day has been the coldest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow this morning. The wind changed to the westward about noon, the cold increasing intensely. The thermometer to-night indicates 7 degrees above zero.

BUFFALO, January 7.—This is the coldest day of the year. The thermometer indicated 5 degrees below zero this morning. The weather this evening is clear. There is no snow.

ALBANY, January 7.—The weather is clear and cold. During the last twenty-four hours the mercury has ranged from 2 to 12 degrees below zero.

TROY, January 7.—The thermometer indicates 10 degrees below zero.

The Cold Weather.

NEW YORK, January 8—Noon.—Despatches from all the telegraph stations north and west, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, show that the thermometer ranges from 30 degrees below to 1 degree above zero. In this vicinity at that hour it was ten below zero, and at noon ranged from 1 above to 2 below zero, according to location.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—Opinions were delivered by the Court to-day as follows:—

By Woodward, C. J.—Abner Scott et al. vs. John W. Scott. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the road from George Bliss' to Candy Lick creek. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions of Jefferson county. Proceedings set aside.

County of Allegheny vs. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Certiorari to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Ebenezer Kirkland vs. Samuel Thompson. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. R. D. Cochran & Co. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Andrew S. Phineas vs. Executors of Henry Raught, deceased. Error to District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a *Venire facias de novo* awarded.

By Strong J.—Evans & Fuller vs. Matson et al. Error to District Court, Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

McKnight et al. vs. Kreutz. Error to District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *a venire facias de novo* awarded.

Mellon vs. Guthrie. Error to Common Pleas, Forrest county. Judgment affirmed.

Parnett vs. Reed. Error to Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Brown vs. Foster & Co. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Boyd vs. McNaughton. Error to Common Pleas, Clarion county. Order of the Court awarding an *habere facias possessionem* is reversed with costs, and the record is remitted.

By Read, J.—John R. Campbell et al. vs. Chas. C. McLain. Appeal from Common Pleas, Indiana county. Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant.

A. M. White, et al. vs. A. S. Seeds, for use, etc. Common Pleas, Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

Edward C. Stewart vs. William F. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Ricketson vs. The Commonwealth ex rel. E. Simpson. Error to Common Pleas Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Huffman vs. Hamilton. Error to Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

William A. Shreve, et. al., vs. Thomas J. Brewton, et. al. Error to Common Pleas Allegheny county Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Hood & Company's appeal and John A. Logan's appeal—Westmoreland county. The *pro forma* decree of the Court below is revered as to the Kiper & Launer judgment, and the sums awarded to them, making $1789·34, are ordered to be paid to Hood & Company by the auditor, giving the total sum of $7539·34, which is declared to be paid to them. And it is ordered that Martin O. Trutman, assignee of the Kiper judgment, and John Trutman, assignee of the Launer judgment, pay the costs of Hood & Company's appeal, and that John A. Logan pay the costs of his own appeal.

Brewer William Black et al. vs. T. McFleming. Forest county. Judgment affirmed.

McLain et al. vs. The School Directors of White township, Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

Hays vs. Paul, Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Emerson vs. Smith, Common Pleas, Indiana county. Judgment affirmed. Thompson, J., dissents.

Blackman et al. vs. Allegheny county, Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment entered on the reserved point in favor of the defendant below.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The argument of this case, which was before the Court on Saturday, was this morning resumed by Wm. A. Porter, Esq., for the complainants. The list went over till to-morrow.

In the NISI PRIUS nothing was done, Judge Read's presence being required with the Court in Banc.

The District Courts both adjourned at an early hour, Judges Sharswood and Hare are both sick. Judge Stroud, holding one of the Courts, adjourned in the midst of the first case, because the heating apparatus did not warm the room sufficiently to enable the business to be conducted with comfort.

In the COMMON PLEAS, Judge Thompson, the Given and Weaver Contested Election Case went over for a week, because Judge Ludlow, being engaged in the Oyer and Terminer, with murder cases, could not be present. The testimony in the case will, in the meanwhile, go on before Mr. Collis, the examiner.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. John Connor. Indictment for the murder of Michael Fitzgerald. On Saturday afternoon the defense in this case was opened. This defense is that Connor was intoxicated, and that the killing was done in a conflict, and while he was in hot blood.

Connor's father, who keeps a liquor store at Kingsessing, on the Darby road, testified that the prisoner, and his brother Patrick, and Vessels, with others, was at his house on the evening of the killing, from 7 until 11 o'clock, and that during the interval between those hours he drank eighteen or nineteen glasses of ale. Other witnesses substantially corroborated this, and there was additional testimony to show that he had been drinking previously on that day, and considerably for two days before.

His sister testified that when he came to his father's, at 7 o'clock on the evening in question, she perceived that he had been drinking; he staggered in opening the gate, and when at 11 o'clock he, in company with his brother Patrick and Vessels, left for home, he was staggering drunk. The defense also proved good character for peace and quiet.

In rebuttal, the Commonwealth called a witness, George Dougherty, to show that from the time of the shooting to the time Conner was taken into custody he talked and acted like a sober man. Dougherty accompanied the officer, at his request, and Conner three or four hundred yards after the arrest, and said that Conner then walked straight, and that, according to his judgment, from all he saw and heard, Conner was not drunk.

This morning some additional testimony, which shed but little further light upon the case, was heard, when the case closed on both sides.

Mr. Cassidy was speaking to the jury for the prisoner when our report closed.

MEETING OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The various passenger and steam railroad companies held their annual meetings this morning, most of them being so required to do by an act of Assembly. The meeting of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was held at Wilmington. The Reading Railroad sat with closed doors.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—The stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company assembled at the office of the Company, in Walnut street.

The thirteenth annual report was then read by the President, Franklin A. Comly.

The report states the earnings for the year ending October 31, 1865, as follows:—

From freight	$527,207 00
" passengers	331,137 78
" mails	3,215 00
" rents	3,208 00
" sundry receipts	4,236 72
	$875,004 50

being an increase of $185,459·17 over the eleven months ending on the same day in 1864, and an increase of $124,142·68 over the twelve months commencing on the first day of November, 1863, and ending on the 31st of October, 1864.

While the earnings show an increase over any former year, the working expenses have also increased. The high price of all railroad supplies have added largely to keeping up the road and equipment. The track is in good order and well kept up. Since the first opening of the road about three-fourths of the cross-ties have been removed from the main line, and about half of those on the Doylestown branch.

About twenty per cent. of the rails have been renewed, mostly with rerolled iron.

The cost of transportation over the city tracks by horse and mule power has greatly increased, $48,321 being paid for that item above the last year. The total expenses, including all renewals and repairs, were:—

For maintenance of way	$115,871·67
For motive power	150,497·40
For maintenance of cars	42,838 35
Conducting transportation	129,460·79
General expenses	24,054 83
Total	875,054 04
Total expenses	482,711 04
Net earnings	$412,353 48

The interest and taxes chargeable to the year amounted to 3227,989·78, making an excess of $184,353·68 earnings over expenses, interest and taxes.

No contracts for new locomotives or cars have been made during the past year.

The equipment has been increased as fast as the earnings of the company would admit, as the policy has been to provide locomotives and cars and the necessary construction out of the earnings of the road, in preference to contracting a floating debt.

There has been expended in the last four years $126,947.65 for construction, and $69,517.59 for equipment, making a total of $394,465.24. In the same time, the surplus earnings over expenses, interest, taxes, etc., amount to $395,051.26.

The new passenger station at the corner of America and Berks streets, has been pushed towards completion as fast as circumstances permitted. The principal building, containing the offices and waiting rooms, has been finished, and the tracks laid upon the lot.

It is contemplated to transfer the passenger business to that point early in the ensuing summer. A substantial brick engine-house is now in course of erection at the S. E. corner of Third and Berks streets.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is now constructing a bridge across the Lehigh river at Bethlehem for the purpose of connecting its new road with the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Treasurer and General Superintendent were also read and ordered to be printed.

The meeting then adjourned, and an election for officers was held with the following result:—

President—Franklin A. Comly.

Directors—John Jordan, Jr.; J. Gillingham Fell, S. Morris Wain, William C. Ludwig, Ellwood Shannon, Edward C. Knight, Alfred Hunt, I. Pemberton Hutchinson, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 8, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices are unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there is less doing; old 5-20s sold at 104; new do. at 102; 6s of 1881 at 104, interest off; and 7·30s at 98⅛@98¼.

City loans are less active. Sales of the new issue are making at 92½@93.

Railroad shares have declined, with sales of Reading at 51½@52¼, the former rate a decline of 1; North Pennsylvania at 31; Catawissa preferred at 43@43¼, a decline of ¼; and Northern Central at 45. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 29¼ for Catawissa common; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is nothing doing. 50 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 39½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 195 was bid for North America; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 48½ for Commercial; 87 for Northern Liberties; 70 for Western; 39½ for Consolidation; and 52 for Union.

In Oil shares there is rather more doing, but prices continue irregular. Maple Shade sold at 5¼; Era at 3 56-100; Sugar Creek at 5; and Ocean Oil at 18.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. announce their removal to their magnificent banking house, No. 114 S. Third street, a full description of which will be found on our eighth page. This firm, which has done so much to nationalize the city of Philadelphia as a centre of finance, have admitted Messrs. Henry D. Cooke, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, John W. Sexton, and George C. Thomas as partners, which, with Messrs. Jay Cooke and William G. Moorhead, who established the house, now comprise the largest and wealthiest banking firm in the State of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$00 U S 5-20s	62 sm.	102	20 sh Reading	lots 52¼
$5000	do	s5 102	460 sh	do. lots b5 52¼
$7000	do	1865 102	100 sh	do. b30 52¼
$1000 U S 7 30s	July	98⅛	200 sh	do. lots 52
$300	do.	small 98⅛	100 sh	do. 51¾
$1000	do	98¼	100 sh	do. 51¾
$4000 City 6s	old gas.	87	100 sh	do. 51¾
$300 City 6s	new	93	100 sh	do. 2d 51¾
$2000	do. lots	c. 92¼	41 sh Gtn gas	45
$1000 Pa W L'n		100	183 sh S & M gas	9
$300 Cam & Am.	89.	91	200 sh Del Div	31¼
2 sh Big M't'n		7	30 sh N Penn's	31
100 sh Maple Shade.		5¾	100 sh Sugar Ck	5
100 sh Era Oil		3·56	100 sh Cata pf	b5 43¼
50 sh Sch N pf		29¾	100 sh	do. 43
100 sh	do.	b30. 29¼	100 sh N Central	45
17 sh	do.	29¼	100 sh Ocean	18
150 sh Manayunk gas		9	500 sh Shamok Cl Hs	10
22 sh Richmond gas		46¾	400 sh Clinton Coal	1¼

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

$550 U S 7·30s	June.	98⅛	100 sh Reading b30 52¼
100 sh Keystone		·70	100 sh do. 2d 52¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	141¼	12 M.	140¾
11 A. M.	140¾	1 P. M.	140¾

Market dull.

HARPER, DUNNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140¼	140¾
American Silver ½s and ¼s	136	137
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40c.	30c.
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Prices of Gold in New York.

By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:—

10·40 A. M.	141¼	12·00 M.	140¾
10·55 A. M.	141¼ to ⅜	11·30 A. M.	140¾
11 10 A. M.	140¾	12·45 P. M.	140¾ to ¼
11·30 A. M.	140¾	1·00 P. M.	140¾ to ¼

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK SALE,

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

International Duelling.

From the Tribune.

We should like to read an essay upon unnecessary wars. There are good people who will answer that all wars are unnecessary. We use an indefinite phrase, however, to convey a definite meaning. We accept war as necessary where principle is involved—where truth is compelled to crush error by the force of arms—where a people find it incumbent to struggle with crime and oppression. By unnecessary wars, we refer to the contests arising out of personal vanity—the differences of small military and naval commanders—ambition, cupidity, a yearning for territorial aggrandizement—very much as though two testy gentlemen get angry over a cup of wine, or the necessity of some political action—the minister's last sermon—the editor's last leading article—and from dashing wine across the table-cloth come to swords in the ante-room, or pistols on the dewy grass in the outskirts of the town. No good comes of these quarrels. We occasionally hear of a German student being killed, for duelling is said to be as necessary as Euclid to a German education. In the beginning of this century the Irish used to cut and slash each other, merely, it seemed, in the way of physical exhilaration. If a man was killed, a jolly wake ensued, and the survivors had a good time, whisky punch and a jig around the coffin, and "We won't go home till morning." Modern decency has changed all this, and murder is no longer in the mode, no longer an accomplishment. Merely offering to let a man kill you that you may kill him, does not condone murder and prevent us from being hanged. What society has condemned as wrong among men, public opinion is condemning as wrong among nations. There is, perhaps, no logical objection to a nation fighting another nation—blockading its ports, destroying its commerce, paralyzing its manufactures, and killing its people. This is an independent national right, just as it was an independent personal right for Heenan to thump Sayers, and be thumped in return, but it is not a moral right. In the case of nations, public morality is outraged. Peaceful commerce is interrupted and destroyed, and where the industry of one country depends upon another for its sources of supply, distress ensues to thousands of innocent men and women and children.

We can better illustrate our point by referring to the war between Spain and Chili. Whenever the Spanish Government makes a periodical start out of the torpidity of centuries, and an ambitious statesman wishes to show "vigor," he makes a quarrel with a South American republic. There is a popular impression that these quarrels were settled by the successful revolutions of the early part of this century—that Mexico and Peru, and the nations around the equator, became republics as absolutely as the United States. This is a mistake. Spain never sincerely admitted the independence of her American colonies. She gave a deed of separation, with the reservation that whenever it suited her convenience or her ambition she would come back and take her own again. The dream of becoming once more the mistress of the Antilles, of having an Indies rivalling in wealth and splendor the Indies of England, has long haunted the Spaniards. The policy of Canning, as represented by Palmerston, and the Monroe doctrine of the United States, prevented any demonstration in favor of this theory. Our war gave the opportunity. America crippled, the banner of Castile might again be advanced to the mountains Balboa climbed, or even—daring thought!—to the land where Ponce de Leon vainly wooed youth and vigor. San Domingo was occupied; an attempt was made upon Mexico, which Napoleon prevented; a war was forced upon Peru; and now another war has been declared against Chili. In none of these cases had Spain any possible pretext. What had Mexico done that Spain should send fleets to murder her people? Where is the crime of Peru that her coast should be blockaded? Above all things, what is the guilt of Chili? That country, it seems, sympathizes with Peru; she refuses to make her territory a base of operations of Spain against a sister republic, and she is at once blockaded! What is the consequence? Chili defies the blockade, closes her copper mines, attacks and captures a Spanish ship, and says if England and France can do without her copper, she can wait. England, fresh from a cotton famine in Lancashire, sees before her a famine among the workers in brass and copper. This Chili sends her 47,000 tons of copper annually. Because Spain is on a roving commission of insult and depredation, must she lose all this wealth? So England becomes angry, and along with France sends word to Spain that while they do not claim a right to interfere with that neighbor's personal matters, they do not want the peace of their people, their comfort and prosperity destroyed, by reason of a Spanish whim of "honor."

So Spain, brought to her senses, has submitted her cause to England and France. We presume there will be an end of the quarrel. So we trust all such quarrels may end. Let the nations come to a determination to stop this international duelling. Let them do what they can to lessen the causes of war—or rather, to restrict the international limits of war. Such wars as that in Mexico, the recent strife in Schleswig-Holstein, and the wars in Peru and Chili, should be speedily suppressed by general understanding. We can soonest reach the bright consummation of universal peace by preventing international duelling.

Reciprocity—A Question for Consideration.

From the Times.

It is not easy to determine whether the Democratic journals which have undertaken to write up reciprocity are more intent upon serving the British Provinces, or feeding an ancient grudge against the great Union party.

Be their purpose what it may, they are taking the surest course to render it ineffective. Insisting upon close commercial intercourse with Canada, they nevertheless confess that the Finance Minister of the Province, Mr. Galt, has systematically violated the spirit of the treaty, and so afforded ample grounds for its abrogation. And while charging upon the Union party the responsibility of terminating the treaty, they are constrained by the pressure of facts to admit that this country has not reaped the full measure of gain to which it has been entitled, and that the continuance of the arrangement in its past shape is therefore not desirable. The very journals, then, which are advocating reciprocity as against the Union party in Congress, themselves furnish a justification of the action taken by that party in dealing with the question.

Upon two points suggested by the comments of our Democratic contemporaries, we feel bound to enter a decided protest. We protest against the attempt to make a plain question of trade a pretext for the advocacy of Canadian interests, regardless of their bearing upon the interests of our own country. We protest against tactics that would twist and pervert to party uses considerations which should be divested of everything save that which concerns the industrial and commercial life of the American people. If there is to be a renewal of reciprocal trade on terms essentially akin to those of the treaty which will expire in March next, it must be for other reasons than those now urged in behalf of Canada. Canadian Ministers may oscillate between the North Pole and the lobby of the Federal Capitol; they may pile up statistics that prove anything or nothing, and print pamphlets and statements illustrative of their author's skill in cookery; they may inspire Democratic editors with reasons, and cram them with so-called facts until each becomes a veritable Gradgrind; but American law-givers and American secretaries are not likely to succumb to foreign influence, or to accept, as infallible, arguments derived from foreign sources. Nor is it probable that the Union majority, impressed with the financial necessities of the nation, will be wheedled by the importunities of the Provincial agents into a further sacrifice of revenue, or coerced by the scolding of the *World* into the abandonment of a purpose formed deliberately and in full view of all the merits of the case.

One thing, at any rate, is satisfactory. Of the journals in this country that have espoused the cause of Canada, none has ventured to excuse the bad faith of that province, or to urge a renewal of the treaty in its present shape. The acknowledgment is general that Canada has in divers ways violated the spirit of the treaty, and further, that the benefits accruing from it have been shared to a very imperfect degree by the United States. Surely, little else is needed for an answer to much of the rhetoric that has recently appeared in print. The province whose ministers and legislators so far disregarded their quota of obligations as to trample upon the spirit of the whole arrangement, by discriminating in favor of Great Britain and against this country, have no right to demur because we decline a continuance of the unequal bargain.

They chose voluntarily, for their own convenience and profit, to disturb relations contemplated by the American promoters of the measure, and to give a preference to British interests avowedly because they were such; and assuredly they cannot complain of ill-usage because we refuse to prolong the arrangement. They violated the essence of the treaty more than once during its existence; certainly we have a right to say that the treaty shall end at the period indicated by itself. On their side is bad faith; on ours, simply a resolve to understand thoroughly the position we are henceforward to occupy towards neighbors who appear to forget that upon this country they are dependent, and inevitably ever will be dependent, for whatever commercial prosperity falls to their lot. They in effect overturned a business compact; we demand a new compact before again sailing in the same ship; and meanwhile they will have an opportunity of realizing results meet for repentance.

Nobody doubts that genuine reciprocity is a good thing. Our most distinguished statesmen long ago pronounced in its favor. They were advocates of a continental commercial policy before England accepted the gospel according to Cobden and Bright.

But they uniformly held that reciprocity should be real—that it should be just and mutually beneficial—that it should be accepted in good faith, and carried out in a large and liberal spirit by all contracting parties. Judged by this standard, the treaty with the British Provinces must be pronounced a failure. Aside from the faithlessness on the part of Canada to which we have alluded, the operation of the treaty has developed results which Congress could not have passed over without a palpable neglect of duty. Its concessions and advantages have been shown to be unequal. The Provinces surrendered very little and acquired very much; this country conceded a great deal and gained comparatively nothing. Their duties bear unduly upon our products, while we made free the larger proportion of theirs. The treaty imposed upon them only a trifling loss of revenue; upon us it has entailed a sacrifice which could not at any time be overlooked.

Just now, we prefer this general glance to a dry recital of figures, or a discussion of the abstractions on which profound pundits love to dwell. Theories on the balance of trade are sometimes amusing, but rarely conclusive, except when a case is proved without them. This case of reciprocity is manageable by the people, whether the theorists say yea or nay. We have experimented these ten years, and propose now to profit by the lessons learned. Under any circumstances this would be a duty. The fact that reciprocity is vital to Canada should not alone change our course. Priding itself on its colonial relation, although more than sixty per cent. of its exports come into the United States, its claims to commercial favor cannot be exempted from the ordinary test of business interest. Thus tried, the treaty has been condemned.

Manufacturers whose products are admitted into the Canadian market only after payment of heavy duties, complain of the disadvantage imposed by those who thrive by free access to the American market. Importers, who fancied that they saw in Canada a field for enterprise, discover that the province with which they dealt so liberally has taken special pains to favor the St. Lawrence route at their expense. Producers of various grades are impatient under a competition which brings few countervailing benefits, and entails losses not lessened by the pay of gratitude. In this direction the current has been greatly changed. The logic of experience is doing its work. The wool-growers have sent forth their utterances, and other branches of the farming fraternity are not disinclined to say amen.

Whole communities avow an acceptance of the moral. Chicago, but lately an unit for reciprocity, is now loud against it; and those bodies which, like the Chamber of Commerce of this city, strenuously favor extended intercourse, and deprecate much of the opposition to the treaty, admit a necessity for its modification. The number of those who desire an extension of the treaty as it is, is ludicrously small. The journals which would make of reciprocity a partisan shuttlecock give tribute to the popular will, so far as the existing system is concerned. Even they couple pleas for reciprocity with assertions touching the propriety of reconsidering, revising, recasting the treaty.

In addition to the manifold reasons growing out of experience, we have the greater and yet more urgent reason suggested by the altered circumstances of the country. When the treaty was originally entered into we were a lightly taxed people, ready to run a fiscal race with all comers. There was, then, at the outset, no obvious hardship or injustice in admitting the population of the provinces to our markets, and no peculiar folly in the expectation that we might gain ground in their markets. The legacy derived from the gigantic struggle through which we have triumphantly passed has changed our position in this respect. All classes are now required to sustain their share of a load of which we can never lose sight when questions concerning revenue challenge attention. The farmer and the forwarder, the mechanic and the manufacturer, the merchant and the laborer—all are interested in the equitable adjustment of our trade relations with other countries. It would be neither politic nor just to expose the American producer to unrestrained competition with provinces which propose to enter freely our markets, and at the same time remain exempt from our burdens.

Spain and Chili—Violation of our Neutrality Laws.

From the World.

By a despatch from Washington, from a source which we think entitled to credit, we learn that there has lately been perpetrated an evasion of our neutrality laws, in the interest of Chili. Two vessels have been purchased on Chilian account, loaded with certain munitions of war, and made their escape to sea, with the purpose of proceeding to the Chilian coast, blowing up the Spanish vessels-of-war, and thus raising the blockade of the Chilian coast. One of these vessels was in the United States service in the late war, having been sold by the Navy Department to the party of whom the Chilian agent made the purchase. The officers who went out on board of them have also been in our naval service; the torpedoes were manufactured in New York city; clearances were procured at the New York Custom House as for vessels is owned by Chilian citizens; and they sailed under the Chilian flag.

The facts here recited may revive, with some change in the disputants, questions which have recently been discussed between our Government and that of Great Britain. It will be seen that the present case bears a close resemblance to the escape from the ports of England of the *Shenandoah* and other Confederate vessels, for whose depredations on our commerce our Government has demanded reparation from the British Government. The *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, and the rest were not, as described by their commissions, privateers, but public vessels of war; their depredations on our commerce were committed in that character. If these Chilian vessels should, in pursuance of the ordinary usages of war, attack the merchant vessels-of-Spain, that power might demand of us redress and compensation, as we have of Great Britain.

If they should capture Spanish vessels, would our Government acknowledge its liability to Spain in damages? Such captures would bring our Government to this dilemma: we should be obliged either to abandon our claims on Great Britain, or to make satisfaction to Spain for the injury done to her commerce. It would be preposterous for us to stand before the world as maintaining one rule of international law to apply to cases in which we were sufferers, and an opposite rule to cases in which we are aggressors.

It may perhaps be said that this dilemma is not likely to be presented in a practical shape, inasmuch as the last mail from Europe brings intelligence that Spain has accepted the overtures of England and France for a reconciliation between her and Chili. But this tender and acceptance of good offices amounts to nothing unless Chili accedes to the terms the mediators may propose. One party may begin a war, but it requires two to end it. The war against Chili was commenced by the proclamation of Admiral Pareja, and the blockade of the principal Chilian ports. It is now for Chili to determine what she deems necessary for the satisfaction of her honor. Until she accepts terms of peace, the state of war continues; and meanwhile, any acts done in her interest and by her authority are covered by all the protection which can be imparted by her belligerent rights. Vessels sailing from this port may destroy many millions of Spanish property before Chili shall have accepted the terms which may be proposed to her by England and France.

The question is then forced upon us, as one of serious practical interest, what are our responsibilities in view of this evasion of our neutrality laws? As regards the particular officers and citizens who have sailed on these vessels, they have acted in plain violation of our laws, and are subject to its penalties if they should ever again come within our jurisdiction. But we have no jurisdiction over them while they are on the high seas. The right of Chili to commission vessels-of-war cannot be called in question; a vessel sailing under the protection of her flag cannot be molested on the ground that it has escaped from one of our ports. Our control over it ceased as soon as it was distant a marine league from our shores. Its officers, if they escape capture by the Spaniards, will probably become citizens of Chili, and very likely be honored with commands in her navy. So with *them* we have nothing further to do.

The only question likely to call for governmental action is, whether we are responsible to Spain in damages for the depredations on their commerce these vessels may commit. If John Bull were given to tricks, it would not be difficult to imagine this affair a crafty stratagem, set on foot by British instigation to compel us to decide against our own claims. If the British Government had furnished the money to fit out these vessels, it would be a good investment if it should bar our own claims for indemnity. But she certainly had nothing to do with it.

If the question were a new one, not complicated with our recent demands, there is little room to doubt how our Government would decide it. Although our neutrality laws are strict, we have seldom proceeded to extremities in their enforcement. When Texas waged her war of independence against Mexico, our Southern citizens went, with arms in their hands, to her assistance; in the Canadian patriot war, Northern citizens followed their example; the Lopez expedition against Cuba sailed from New Orleans; Walker had private support in the United States in his expeditions in Nicaragua; but in none of these cases would our Government have acceded to claims for the damages inflicted by those violators of our laws. When they had escaped from our jurisdiction they merely put themselves beyond the pale of our protection (as well as of our punishment), and exposed themselves to whatever the justice or the vengeance of the aggrieved nations might inflict.

One of the arguments most insisted on by Mr. Adams, in his correspondence with Lord Russell, could not be used by Spain if she should demand reparation for the injuries done by these vessels. Mr. Adams contended that the Confederate States could not be considered as a naval power at all, as they had neither ports nor access to the ocean. Whether this argument be sound or fallacious, it clearly is not pertinent to the case of Chili. Chili has always had a flag upon the seas, and though her six principal ports are blockaded, she has some thirty or forty lesser ones to which the blockade does not apply, and to which captures made by her vessels can be taken for condemnation. These vessels will proceed to some Chilian port before receiving commissions, which will shield them from one of the legal objections made against those of the South.

The case on which we have commented, and the possibilities it involves, will be turned to the best use, if they shall contribute to that liberality and moderation of views which ought to be brought to the consideration of the unsettled questions respecting the liabilities of neutral nations. It is important for the peace of the the world that some rule should be established which nations will be willing to accept as governing their obligations and responsibilities in respect to acts committed by their citizens without their consent, and which may hereafter prevent such questions as have arisen between us and Great Britain.

The Reassembling of Congress—The Republican Party and the Administration.

From the Herald.

After their holiday recess of a fortnight the two houses of Congress, fresh from the people, have returned to business. From their conferences with their constituents we doubt not that the members of the dominant party are better qualified than at the organization of the House to shape their legislative measures according to the prevailing public sentiment of the country on all great questions of the day. The Southern reconstruction and restoration policy of the President's Message, it must now be apparent even to such visionary radicals as Messrs. Sumner and Stevens, is in great favor among the people, and that the masses of both parties in the North desire the restoration to Congress of the excluded States in a spirit of liberality and confidence, and without unnecessary delay upon matters of secondary importance.

With the abolition of slavery, however, whereby one million six hundred thousand Southern blacks, heretofore excluded, now come within the representative population of the South, some new regulation of this matter seems to be regarded by the Republicans as a question of primary importance. They hold that the four millions of blacks in the South should either have the right of suffrage or should be excluded from an enumeration of the people as a basis for representation in Congress. Under the Constitution as it is all the Southern blacks must now be counted; while, on the other hand, the power of regulating the elective franchise belongs not to Congress, but to the several States. Hence the only way in which Congress can reach these questions of negro suffrage and negro representation is through an amendment of the Constitution. Such an amendment has been already extensively discussed among the Republican members, and we are promised that it will shortly be brought before the House in the form of a proposition making the number of voters in each State the basis of its representation in the popular branch of Congress.

Upon this subject, and the general subject of reconstruction, General Schenck, of Ohio, a leading member of the House, in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, made known some very important facts and contemplated proceedings. He said, among other things, that "you will find that Congress will stand by the President, and the President by Congress," and that "all difficulties will be overcome;" that "the President and Congress, standing together, are determined that certain terms" of reconstruction shall be complied with; that these terms embrace, first, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, already legally effected; second, provision against the payment of Rebel debts; and third, a Constitutional amendment basing representation in Congress on the voting population. This amendment, he insisted, "should be adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States before admitting the other States, and requiring them to agree to it; otherwise they might defeat it, and ultimately gain such power as to undo all that has been done to prevent a repetition of the late disasters."

But General Schenck, who is more at home in the field of politics than in the field of battle, says he knows that the President is in favor of this amendment, and believes that a majority of Congress is. He says, furthermore, that the committee to whom this subject was referred will soon report; and that, if the measure is adopted, the South, before the end of the year, will be prepared to come into the arrangement. Such declarations, from such a source, are entitled to respect, and though we may not share in the apprehensions expressed by General Schenck concerning the South unless bound to this condition, that condition, and the other, in advance, we may safely conclude that the Constitutional Amendment suggested is to become a leading measure of the present session. To show how far its agitation has already extended in the Republican camp, it is only necessary to refer to the recent message of Governor Cony to the Maine Legislature, in which he says that "as a measure of security to the nation the Constitution of the Union should be so amended as to limit the right of national representation to the legal number of voters in each State," etc.

This, then, may be considered the leading feature of the Congressional programme of Southern restoration—a constitutional amendment settling the negro suffrage question by making the basis of Federal representation the legal voters of each State. Under this rule, if the blacks are not allowed to vote they will not be counted, and thus the Southern States will be left to determine on the suffrage question whether by excluding the blacks they will agree to sacrifice twenty or thirty members of Congress, or by giving the blacks the right to vote they will accept the gain of twenty or thirty members. We think this alternative would soon settle the question in favor of negro suffrage, for the Southern States have always, and very wisely too, put a high valuation upon a member of Congress. Thus by a trained minority they ruled the country for many years against the undisciplined and constantly changing representatives of the North.

Under the proposed amendment the New England States will lose half a dozen members of Congress—unless they give the suffrage to their woman—while the West will gain considerably, and the Southern States will lose or gain as they may deny or give the right of voting to the blacks. The proposition seems to be a fair one for the settlement of the suffrage question on a constitutional basis, and without touching the reserved rights of the States on this subject. But if the excluded Southern States are to be still to be excluded from Congress until this amendment shall have been declared ratified, Congress should act at once, while the State Legislatures are generally in session, so that during this winter the question may be settled. We think the excluded States entitled to admission upon the terms laid down by the President; but if he is in favor of this proposed amendment as a compromise with Congress, and as a new condition of restoration, we are sure that he is in favor of immediate action. If the thing is to be tried it ought to be tried without loss of time.

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received
W BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 9 15 6m

J. S. YOST,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH,

Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BASKETS, ETC.
Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Guns, etc. 12 13 1m

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

J. STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
100 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	59,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,200 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,356 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,035 37
		$1,253,654 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Ringsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work McCouch & Co.
George Mardin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 23d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.
CAPITAL $400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS 997 869
PREMIUMS 1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
William McKee,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
Jos. T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. $ 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas P. Bayard,
Wm. C. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 6 1y

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS

FORTY DOLLARS. $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,

WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will follow January 20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, will sail Saturday, January 13, and be succeeded by the SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, Saturday, January 20.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 12 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe $7 75
" " Norfolk 7 75
" " City Point 10 25
" " Richmond 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9:15 or 11:30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1:15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FALLS, President.
R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila. 11 29

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.

The first-class full powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships, of this Line regularly
EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia) $80 00
STEERAGE do do do $35 00
PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,
FOR
LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.
CABIN (according to location) ..... $80, $80, and $7
STEERAGE $30

All payable in paper money, and booked through from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, and save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.

Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.
ETNA, Saturday, December 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 3.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 6.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London ..... 95 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90; Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—*The Centenary of Methodism—Reopening of a Methodist Church—Dedication of a New Church—A List of Anniversaries.*—In accordance with a resolution adopted in November last by the General Centenary Committee, at its session in New York, yesterday, the first Sabbath of the year 1866, was observed by the Methodists of this city as a day of religious services, for the especial purpose of asking God's blessing upon the centenary year. In the morning, the pastors of the various churches of that denomination delivered sermons suited to the occasion. The address of the bishops to the ministers and members was read in most of the churches. It is somewhat extended, but nevertheless interesting.

On May 12th, 1739, the foundation of the first Methodist Church in the world was laid, with prayers and songs of praise, at Bristol, England. The hundredth anniversary of English Methodism took place in 1839. The English Methodists appointed the 25th of October as a day of festive religious observances throughout their churches in all parts of the world. Pecuniary contributions for certain great interests of the Church were called for, and the call was answered by a liberality never before equalled in any one instance in their history, if, indeed, in the history of any other Christian body. The Wesleyan Methodists gave $1,080,000, while the American Methodists gave $600,000. Wesley died in 1791, at the head of 550 itinerant preachers, and about 150,000 communicants. In 1839—less than half a century later—the denomination had grown to more than 1,171,000, including about 5200 itinerant preachers in the Wesleyan and Methodist Episcopal Churches; and comprising the various bodies bearing the Methodist name, to an army of more than 1,400,000, of whom 6680 were itinerant preachers.

The St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, near New, which was partially destroyed by fire on the twelfth day of August last, was reopened yesterday with services appropriate to the occasion. In the morning the Rev. Bishop Simpson delivered a very interesting discourse, and was made a life member of the church. A collection, amounting to $1700, was taken up. In the afternoon a grand reunion of the *old* pastors, members, and friends of the church took place. The pastor, Rev. D. W. Bartine, gave a very interesting history of the career of the church. He stated that the building in which they were now worshipping was erected in the year 1764, and was consequently one hundred and two years old. In the year 1837 a great alteration was made in the edifice, changing it from its then ancient to more modern proportions, in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing membership. No alteration has been made of importance since that period, until after the building was injured by fire in August last. The debt against the church at the present time he stated amounted to about $4500, and called upon those who were present to make up the deficiency, amounting to $2000.

Yesterday the Central Congregational Chapel, the third of that denomination in this city, situated on Eighteenth street, below Mount Vernon, was dedicated. The building cost about $40,000, and will hold between four and five hundred persons, and was well filled. The introductory services were by the Rev. E. P. Smith, of the Christian Commission; the prayer of dedication by the venerable Dr. Goodell, an India missionary; and the sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Edward Hawes, formerly of Maine. The singing was excellent, and the services remarkably interesting.

The anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce, took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened with singing by the school, followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wylie. A portion of the Scriptures was then read by Rev. Dr. Ferris. After the singing of another psalm, a statement of the schools present was read by the Assistant Superintendent. There are three schools in all, two of which are missions. One of the mission schools is composed entirely of colored children. The three schools comprise 12 officers, 22 male and 37 female teachers; 301 male and 364 female pupils. Interesting addresses were then made by Rev. Drs. Junkin and Wylie.

St. Paul's Church, on Third street, below Walnut, was crowded yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday Schools of that church, and the final sermon of Rev. Dr. Goddard, the rector, who has accepted a call from Staten Island. Besides the decorations of evergreens, there was a number of other adornments. The pulpit had upon it two missionary ships, one under full sail. On the table in front of the pulpit was a pyramid, arranged with holes to receive the bouquets, offerings of the different classes, and this was surmounted with a cross of evergreens. The infant school presented a magnificent basket of natural flowers. The total contributions are as follows:—Female school, $751·86; Male school, $535; Bible classes, $402·63; Infant school, $708·62; Miscellaneous, $107·50; Total $2504·64.

The seventh anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Intercessor was held yesterday morning in the church, Spring Garden below Broad. Bishop Stevens conducted the exercises and delivered the address to the children. The offerings were chaste and neat, mostly flowers. One class, the Dudley A. Tyng class, carried a blue silk banner, with an appropriate motto in gold letters. Another had a large photograph, representing Faith, surrounded with a wreath of flowers, and the words "The just shall live by faith"—in immortelle.

The fourth anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Spring Garden Baptist Church was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the Church, Thirteenth street, below Coates. The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn, "Beautiful land of rest," followed by a prayer, and singing "Lovely Zion." The new exercises—reading essays at the monthly meetings—have proved successful and instructive. The report closes by asking the encouragement of the friends of the mission, and their influence to make the financial condition more prosperous this year than that of any previous year. After an appropriate address on the importance of mission societies by Rev. Benjamin Griffith, the report on the distribution of funds collected during the year was read.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER — ADDITIONAL FACTS.—Mayor McMichael has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer, or for information that will lead to his detection. The Mayor had a conference on Saturday night with the Chief of Police and Chief Franklin. It is not unlikely that Germantown will offer an equal sum. So far as the Executive branch of the municipal Government is concerned, every effort will be made to arrest the murderer. A man who lives in the neighborhood, and passed the house a few moments before 7 o'clock, states that he observed a man standing on the porch talking to some person, and he heard a woman's voice. He could not give a satisfactory description of the man, however.

During yesterday nothing else was talked about or thought of in Germantown but the murder. Parties came from all directions and gazed at the house, which is at present without occupant, and securely fastened and watched.

The body of the unfortunate victim was removed yesterday morning from the house where the murder was committed to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Levering, on Main street, near Shoemaker lane. Quite a number of acquaintances of Miss Watts called during the day at the undertaker's, impelled by a desire to take a last gaze at the features of the deceased.

Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin, in company with Detectives Joshua Taggart, Benjamin Levy, and Tryon, repaired to Germantown early yesterday morning, and spent the entire day in investigating the circumstances connected with the murder, with a view, if possible, of obtaining information likely to lead to an arrest of the perpetrator of the murder. Sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant the arrest of two parties, who are now in custody, but no further particulars can be published at present regarding the circumstances surrounding the names of the prisoners. The detectives will again take the matter in hand to-day, and it is hoped their endeavors will bring the murderer or murderers to speedy justice.

THE CARPET WEAVERS.—On Saturday evening a stated meeting of the Journeymen Ingram Carpet Weavers was held at Central Hall, Frankford road, near Master street, and was largely attended. The chair was occupied by W. J. Moffet. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to accept a scale of prices to govern the members of the Association, made the following report:—Eight-string, including winding, 16 to 17 cents per yard; eight-string, without winding, 16½ to 17 cents per yard; eight-and-a-half string, with winding, 17½ to 18½ cents per yard; nine-string, including winding, 18 to 19 cents per yard; ten-string, including winding, 21 to 22 cents per yard; eleven-string, including winding, 23 to 24 cents per yard; twelve-string, including winding, 25 to 26 cents per yard; thirteen string, without winding, 25 to 26 cents per yard; thirteen-string, including winding, 27 to 28 cents per yard. The consideration of the report was postponed for the present.

CELEBRITIES WEDLOCKED.—An extraordinary marriage took place at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, last evening. Mr. Rein, a German, and a celebrated tamer of horses, was united to Miss Hannah J. Duke, the Iowa giantess. The bridegroom is rather below the middle stature of mankind in point of size and weight, he scarcely turning the beam at one hundred and forty pounds. The bride weighs five hundred and eighty-five pounds avoirdupois. She has been exhibited for some time past. Mr. Rein, on visiting the establishment, fell violently in love with the fair giantess, proposed marriage, and "of course she said yes." The bridal party consisted of the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, and other celebrities of the museum.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening, at the annual election of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel D. Carter. Vice-President, Hugh J. Durborow. Treasurer, N. S. Hales. Secretary, James Bleloch. Assistant Secretary, H. W. Robertson. Steward, John L. Haslowell. Librarians, S. H. Staats, E. Diffenbaugh, Daniel Clarke, William Lacy. Beneficent Fund Committee, Charles Brigham, E. H. Munday, Samuel H. Fell, Thomas Nicholson, William B. Eckert. According to the Treasurer's Report, $2257·74 has been expended for sickness and funerals, and $239·17 has been granted to widows of deceased members.

A MONUMENT TO BISHOP POTTER.—Active measures are in progress to erect a fitting memorial to the late Bishop Potter. The contributions are to take the form of a thank-offering for the restoration of peace and the "great enlargement of civil liberty," and a building is to be erected having, in the language of Bishop Stevens' Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity, "as its central feature a large Chapel for the free preaching of the Word of God; and connected with it, the needed rooms and offices for all Diocesan purposes, and for the use of the various Church Societies, constituting, in its utility, a noble Diocesan House, worthy to be the memorial tribute of a great Diocese to a great and beloved Bishop."

FIRE MATTERS.—The Hibernia Fire Company were visited last Thursday by a delegation from the Newark Fire Association, of Newark, N. J. They brought with them a massive walnut frame, scrolled with gold, containing a set of beautifully written resolutions, expressing thanks to the Hibernia for the hospitality extended to them while their guests on the late parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department. The penmanship of the resolution is a masterpiece. The frame is of heavy black walnut, oiled, and its corners are scrolled with gold. The Hibernia Engine will reach this city from Washington, D. C., on the 15th inst.

THE POINT BREEZE FIRE.—The fire at the Point Breeze Gas Works was fully under control on Saturday. During the afternoon the steamers of the Southwark Engine and Southwark Hose were employed in throwing water on the smouldering mass. The loss will not be as heavy as at first supposed. The coals are but partially affected, and in using a portion of the coal taken from the fire, it is discovered that the loss is not very considerable, the amount of gas manufactured being within 15 or 20 per cent. of that produced from the coals as delivered at the shed.

MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY.—This charitable organization commences operations to-morrow. In the last season they daily fed 501 adults and 850 children. The prospects are at present that the number of recipients will be largely increased. The annual amount of soup and bread dispensed by them averages 5000 loaves of bread, 5000 pounds of Indian meal, and about 200 gallons of soup per day. Contributions may be handed to the President, Robert Graffen, No. 537 Pine street, or Collins West, Treasurer, No. 332 S. Second street.

SERENADE TO CONSTRUCTOR HANSCOM.—On Saturday evening the employes of the Navy Yard, headed by a band of music, proceeded to the Girard House for the purpose of complimenting William L. Hanscom, Esq., who had recently retired from active official duties at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. After a fine instrumental performance by the band, Mr. Hanscom made his appearance, accompanied by Hon. Leonard Myers, who acknowledged the compliment in fitting style.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Francis Wallace and Wm. Davis were charged on Saturday with obtaining goods under false pretenses. It is alleged that they purchased two coats, valued at $55, from Simon Hano, a clothing dealer, and offered in payment an order on Charles Megarge & Co., paper merchants, which was a forgery. Davis had on, at the time of the purchase, an assistant surgeon's suit, and represented Wallace as his father. They were committed in the sum of $1000 each, to answer at court.

EPIPHANY SUNDAY.—Yesterday being Epiphany Sunday, was celebrated in an appropriate manner in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches throughout the city. In St. Mary's Catholic Church, S. Fourth street, solemn high mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. George Strobel, and an interesting discourse was delivered by Rev. Father Reilley. At St. Joseph's Church a very full choir was in attendance, and the tenors were unusually good. A fine sermon was preached by Rev. Father De Moria.

ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING.—On Saturday afternoon a young man entered a beer saloon on N. Fifth street, having in his hand a check on which he desired the barkeeper to loan him $20. The barkeeper hesitated. The Jeremy Diddler said:—"Oh, it is good!" but he concluded that it might not be and went out, ostensibly to obtain the required sum, but really for the purpose of calling an officer to take possession of the would-be swindler. When he returned the scamp had left.

ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon a down train from Germantown ran into a carriage at the junction of Tenth street and the Germantown road, breaking the carriage into fragments, and severely injuring the daughter of Mr. Ashton, residing on Poplar street, above Eleventh. Mr. Ashton and his wife were in the carriage, but they escaped without injury.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the 47th Regiment P. V., Colonel Goven, arrived in the city by sea from Charleston. The brave soldiers rejoiced at their return home after a long absence, and gave vent to repeated cheers. They marched up Chesnut street, with music, at three o'clock yesterday morning.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW BOAT.—The trial trip of the new steamer *Atlantic*, which was launched a few days since from the ship yard at Kaighn's Point, will take place to-day, and if found to work well, will be placed immediately upon the Cooper's Point Ferry.

PROMOTION WELL MERITED.—Colonel Ford, a young Philadelphian, is now in this city, having just crossed the plains from Colorado, where he is attached to General Dodge's staff. Ford enlisted as a private in the 4th Iowa Regiment at the outbreak of the war.

THE VOTE ON THE FIRE HORN.—The following is the vote for the fire horn at St. Philip's Fair, up to Saturday evening, inclusive:—Weccacoe, 3242; Franklin, 2726; Shiffler, 3051; Hope Engine, 46; Movamensing, 38; Schuylkill Hose, 2. Sealed ballots only will be received this evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday Alderman Beitler held Robert McCormick, alias George Bowers, in $2000 bail to answer the charge of robbery of a coat at Seventh and Market streets, and an assault upon James Mahan, as detailed in Saturday's paper.

WOMAN INJURED.—Last evening, a woman was found lying in the street, at Ridge avenue and Thirteenth street, and removed to the Hospital, where it was ascertained that her head was cut badly, and one of her ankles dislocated. It is supposed she was run over.

DRYING-HOUSE BURNED.—Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in a small building attached to the dye-house of Mr. Hill, on Charlotte street, below Thompson, used as a drying-house. The building was totally destroyed, and the loss will reach $1500.

ACCIDENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—John Conway, aged fifty-four, was admitted to the hospital, yesterday, with a broken ankle, occasioned by being run over with a timber wagon at the Navy Yard.

ST. MALACHI'S FAIR.—The vote on the fire horn at St. Malachi's Fair, up to Saturday evening inclusive, stood as follows:—South Penn Hose, 217; Hand-in-Hand Engine, 250; Humane Engine, 9.

THE WEATHER.—At twelve o'clock last night we took a thermometer from a room when it indicated sixty degrees, and hung it in the air for ten minutes, when the mercury fell to four degrees below zero.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—This morning, at 10½ o'clock, the veterans of the war of 1812 celebrate the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, at the Supreme Court Room.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 9 18 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
William E. Sinn.....Resident Manager
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
OF
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM.
MONDAY EVENING January 8,
will be repeated
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its powerful cast and the grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AS THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
The whole to conclude with Boucicault's sensational legendary drama, in two acts, entitled
THE PHANTOM,
In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Ward, and other favorites will appear.
Alteration of Time.—For this Week only, the Doors will open at 6 45, and the Curtain will rise at 7 30
Wednesday afternoon EXTRA MATINEE, when will be presented THE OCTOROON, by special request.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13,
EIGHTY-SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.
Admission—Matinee, 30 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1; Curtain to rise at 2½.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
LOST IN LONDON,
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "SALLY ARMROYD,"
THIS EVENING.
LOST IN LONDON.
Nelly Armroyd.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Benjamin Blinker.....Stuart Robson
Act First—Lancashire. The Coal Mines.
Act Second—London. Featherston's House.
Act Third—Regent's Park, London, in a Snow Storm.
Act Fourth—Dining Hall, Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
To conclude with the laughable piece,
JONES' BABY
Mr William Jones.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
First time of THE NEEDFUL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾
FIRST NIGHT
of the inimitable Comic Actress and Brilliant Vocalist,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
the first Comic Actress of either Hemisphere, who is engaged for
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
will appear this evening in two of her
COMIC IMPERSONATIONS,
and will give her celebrated imitations of well known Operatic Artistes.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 8,
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny.....Mr. Charles Walcott, Jr
After which, the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Miss Jenny Leatherlungs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of
EASY SHAVING.
Ninette.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Last week of the successful Comic Pantomime,
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
The celebrated WILLIAM F. WALLETT will shortly appear
Look out for the Grand Historical Spectacle,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 horses and 100 performers.

CONCERT HALL.
CONSTANTLY INCREASING SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING, January 8,
SECOND GRAND SERIES OF SOIREES DIABOLIQUES OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER.
MIRACLES, MELODY
COMEDY, AND MYSTERY,
BY THE
"CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."
MONDAY EVENING, January 8,
THE MARVELLOUS GOBLIN DRUM
will be introduced in the first part of the programme.
PRUDENT THALBERG
AND AN
INEBRIATE REMINISCENCE OF FAUST,
in the second.
THE CELEBRATED WOOD MINSTRELS
in the third; and
THE DAVENPORT CABINET OF PHANTOMS UNVEILED
in the last part; constituting altogether an
UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME
OF
MARVEL, MUSIC, AND COMMON SENSE.
FUN.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket-office open every day from 9 till 4.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY January 13.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
Still on exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
LEONARD GROVER.....Director
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
See another part of this journal.
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
THE GRAND MARETZEK ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
Together with all the artists, chorus, and orchestra announced in the separate, special, extra advertisement, from GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, commence their season in Boston on Monday, January 15.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 8, 1866,
Only time, most positively, of Von Flotow's Grand Opera,
MARTHA,
with the
GREAT CAST OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY.
Martha.....Clara Louisa Kellogg
(Her most popular role).
Nancy.....Adelaide Phillips
(Her first appearance this season.)
Lionel.....Signor Irfre
(His most popular role).
Plunket.....Signor Antonucci
Sir Tristrum.....Signor Muller
High Sheriff.....Herr Schweizardi
Ladies, Gentlemen, Archers, Peasants, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CHORUS,
who on this occasion will be assisted by the Ladies and Gentlemen of
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
forming, by many voices, the
STRONGEST CHORUS
which has ever appeared in the Opera in America.
Together with the combined
GRAND ORCHESTRAS
OF THE
NEW YORK ACADEMY COMPANY,
AND THAT OF
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CONDUCTOR.....CARL BERGMAN
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
Secured Seats.....FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
Family Circle.....FIFTY CENTS
Amphitheatre.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Seats may be secured and admission tickets purchased for all parts of the Academy, at the Box Office of the Academy and at Trumpler's Music Store.
TUESDAY, one time positively of
IL TROVATORE,
with the Grand Cast of the New York Academy and the JOINT CHORUS OF THE TWO GRAND OPERA COMPANIES.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
THEODORE HABELMANN,
His first appearance as George Brown.
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
His first appearance as Gaveston
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Her first appearance as Anna.
SOPHIA DZIUBA,
Her first appearance as Jenny.
Tickets to all parts of the house ONE DOLLAR.
Seats may be secured without extra charge, at the regular offices.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 10,
To gratify the holders of first alternate tickets, and at the request of very many patrons, the Director has determined to give
ONE LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
L'AFRICAINE,
with the Grand Cast and the Grand Chorus of the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
and the Grand Chorus of
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY
who have studied the opera and the
TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
This performance of L'AFRICAINE may be regarded as, in many respects,
THE STRONGEST RENDITION OF THE OPERA
which will ever take place on the American continent.
The
GRAND EXTRA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
employed preclude the possibility of receipting the expenses of such a production.
The Director has determined to present this opera in unexampled style, as a TRIBUTE to the SEASON and FIRST ALTERNATE SUBSCRIBERS.
A BEAUTIFUL WHITE SATIN PROGRAMME, in CARMINE and GOLD, as a SOUVENIR of the occasion, will be prepared and presented to the ladies in attendance.
Secured Seats (for this occasion)
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
This is the least price at which this GRAND MEMENTO of the IMMORTAL MEYERBEER has yet been presented in America, and the Director trusts that the operatic public will regard its production
IN THIS EXCESSIVELY EXPENSIVE MANNER
as an earnest effort to please them, especially when he gives assurance that the receipts can by no possibility equal the expenditures.
In rehearsal,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
The Director desirous to bring under his immediate personal supervision
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY,
has the honor to announce that he has recalled the Company from the Great West, where they have enjoyed
A SEASON OF UNUSUAL BRILLIANCY,
and will present during the coming week the entire
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY,
GRAND CHORUS,
AND
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in addition and in conjunction with the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The GRAND CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA will appear conjointly in
MARTHA,
THIS EVENING.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10,
ONLY GRAND GERMAN OPERA MATINEE.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
Theodore Habelmann, His first appearance as George Brown.
Joseph Hermanns, His first appearance as Gaveston.
Heinrich Steinecke, His first appearance as Dixon.
Madame Johanna Rotter, Her first appearance as Anna.
Mad'lle Frina de Gebile, Her first appearance as Marguerite.
Mad'lle Sophie Dziuba, Her first appearance as Jenny.
Otto Lehman, His first appearance as High Sheriff.
Admission to all parts of the House, ONE DOLLAR
Seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the usual offices.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a few days more, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc., perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 8 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

NEW PAINTINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have Just Opened
VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
11 No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36 000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States, and foreign, of various calibres.
505 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
800 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 12 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Letter Presses,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Halters,	Grain Sacks, etc.
Hames,	

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.
On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,
at 11 o'clock,
will be sold at Public Sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE. VIZ.:—
19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9900 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4400 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4661 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87 408 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.
This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.
Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.
When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in.
Terms, United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
12 19 tu5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20th, 1865.
The Sale of UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:—
60,000 feet seasoned Oak Plank and Timber.
1 new Lathe, 36 feet long, 33-inch swing.
1 new Vertical Car-wheel Borer.
1 second-hand Planer.
1 Engine House, 35ft by 66.
30 Buildings, varying in size from 10 by 10 to 30 by 60.
1 Wharf, feet of Franklin street, containing 21,469 square feet.
Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Vouchers for Transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.
H. L. ROBINSON.
12 21 fsu9t Brevet Brigadier General, A. Q. M.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 8 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 240 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 26 feet; one Laundry, 90 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

A Radical yet Needed Change—Northern and Southern Representation.

ONE of the provisions of the bill recently introduced by General SCHENCK, and of whose passage there is said to be but little doubt, amends the Constitution so as to procure the appointment of representatives in accordance with the number of voters, and not of inhabitants, as the present law reads. The change to be thus effected in our whole political system is a most radical one, and should receive the calmest and most thorough investigation before any decision is arrived at. In the results it will produce, it could only be exceeded in importance by the adoption of a property qualification for suffrage, and far more sweeping than any such action could be. It is, in fact, the only door through which the General Government can interfere with the right of citizenship; and even in this instance, its agency is rather secondary than final in its results, although not the less powerful because of its being indirect.

The original drafters of the Constitution were particularly careful to leave to each State the right of prescribing what should qualify a voter within its limits. That the States have availed themselves of this privilege is testified by the diversity of qualifications. In Massachusetts the term of years needed before naturalization is much longer than in some of the new Western States, while in New York a negro must have six hundred dollars' worth of property before he can vote, while here no wealth can secure him suffrage. Other equally distinct differences exist, each State availing itself of its privilege, and prescribing who shall be its citizens. While, therefore, Congress cannot say who shall vote, it can, however, so apportion the representation as to exclude a large number of residents from being counted in the apportionment. The present law as it exists allows one representative for every 127,000 free residents, while in the South three-fifths of the slaves were added. Since the proclamation of freedom, and the adoption of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery, the South have gained two-fifths more influence than they had in the days when human servitude was their corner-stone. Thus, formerly it would have taken 200,000 blacks to secure one representative, while now 127,000 are entitled to one, although not one vote can be cast by the whole number who are represented. According to the census of 1860, the Southern States were entitled to eighty-four members of Congress. These eighty-four members represented about eight million whites, and three fifths of four millions of slaves, or two million four hundred thousand slaves. Now the white population, at 127,000 to each representative would have been entitled to sixty-seven members, the remaining seventeen being secured under the constitutional law. At the present time, in place of 2,400,000 blacks being counted, there will be 4,000,000 who will be represented by thirty members in the lower House, or they will thus gain thirteen more members, or a number equal to the whole influence of Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island combined. The additional power thus secured is theirs without extending to the blacks a single vote, or giving them willingly a single additional privilege. In fact, the North, in a flush of gratitude, has forced upon the South thirteen more members of Congress, as a reward of their rebellion. The fruit of their treason is this acquisition of power, and, should they be readmitted, we would have ninety-seven Southern to one hundred and forty-two Northern representatives, or a population numbering but 8,000,000 whites has nearly as much power as one including 2,200,000. This is a gross and flagrant violation of the fundamental doctrine of a republican Government, a repetition of the old truckling sycophancy which we had hoped the war had successfully obliterated, a crying injustice to the Northern voter, and a system which cannot but promote ill-feeling between the sections, and endangerour national life.

The only feasible remedy is that suggested in the Reconstruction Committee, and which General SCHENCK says has the approval of the President. The national authorities have no right to extend to the blacks the privilege of suffrage, as that is specially reserved for the local powers; but they can decide on the elective apportionment of the House. The measure advocated is to limit the apportionment to voters, and not to residents. To say that every 25,000 voters, and not 127,000 inhabitants shall constitute a Congressional district, and thus cut off all minors, women, and blacks from having an influence in Congress which they cannot themselves exert. By this means only such Southerners as shall be pardoned citizens of the United States would be counted in the enumeration, and all blacks and traitors be excluded until they were admitted to the right of suffrage. This would act as an inducement to the whites to extend the privilege to the freedmen in order to secure additional representatives, and would have the effect of securing perfect equality of influence between the citizens of every portion of the Union. We therefore warmly advocate the adoption of the amendment by Congress, and its submission to the various Legislatures of the various States.

By the adoption of such a change, the vexed question of the future state of the blacks would be settled by giving it over to the States, and leaving it to them whether they would secure the additional power by extending the additional right, or continue to pamper to their prejudices, and remain with a diminished influence. We firmly believe that, in such an alternative, the love of power would overcome their hatred of the black, and suffrage be almost immediately extended. Whether such would be advisable is a question of extreme doubt, but as the States extending the right will have to bear the good or ill effects themselves, we are glad that an inducement will be offered them to try the experiment. "The only preparation for freedom is freedom," writes MACAULEY; but whether the only preparation for suffrage is suffrage, is a question which, as it concerns only the South, we will leave for the South to decide. The amendment is one demanded by justice, and will, we hope, receive the early attention of Congress and the President.

The Steamship Enterprise

A GENERAL mistake has been made in regard to the meeting of the friends of the steamship line to Southern ports at the Board of Trade rooms last week; and, because it was not reported in the papers, it has been thought a failure. On the contrary, it was a decided success. The facts stated, the money contributed, and the spirit of the merchants present, have greatly encouraged the movement. The meeting was not public, but strictly a business meeting of the Chairmen of Committees.

The energy of the Corn Exchange is now an additional reason for expecting the speedy establishment of these steam lines. That association on Saturday emphatically endorsed the project as indispensable to the prosperity of the city, and resolved to co-operate earnestly with the General Committee holding its meetings at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Many of the leading members of the Corn Exchange have been interested in the plan from the first.

At the business meeting on Friday it was stated that the subscriptions now reach nearly $500,000, with a number of important committees yet to be heard from. We think these figures tell their own story. The first part of the work was the hardest. It has now been shown that the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia understand the greatness of this enterprise, and the completion of the Fund is merely a matter of perseverance and time. In one month, we predict, $800,000 at least will be subscribed.

TO WHICH OF THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS?—The recent publication of the amount of prize money allotted to the various ranking officers of the navy, has attracted attention to the evident injustice which characterizes the basis of such a division. It will be seen that the officers' receipts only have been published, those of the seamen who constituted the crew not being given. We can tell, however, the amount given to them by comparison. The law on the subject prescribes that the amount of money accruing from the capture of a prize shall be divided into three equal parts—one of which goes to the commander of the squadron, unless the vessel be on detached service; one to the officers and crew *pro rata* to their pay; and the last to the Government. It will be thus seen how Admiral S. P. LEE, in his delicious berth at Fortress Monroe, receives $99,000 for doing nothing; how PORTER, on the Mississippi, gets his $90,000; while FARRAGUT, wandering from port to port, lashed to the mast-head during dangerous engagements, winning honor at Mobile and being everywhere where danger threatened and glory could be achieved, gets for his services $55,000—a little more than half as much as those who did much less service and hold a much inferior rank. Thus the glaring injustice of such a division to the officers themselves will be seen.

It is even more wrong, however, when the demands of the sailors and subordinates are considered. What had Admiral LEE or Admiral PORTER to do with nine-tenths of the captures made; where would they stand? There is every prospect that they did not see the fight or know of the arrival of the prize in the neighborhood until she was manned by a United States crew. Yet one-third of that prize goes to the Admiral for holding a spy-glass, and ruling with rigor on his own ship, while the lieutenant and sailors who secured the vessel, undergo the danger, and risk life and all that is dear to secure her, receive a miserable pittance of one-third. The share which would be allotted to a common sailor will, if he has undergone all the privations, be about five hundred dollars, in comparison with the one hundred thousand dollars of the useless, safe Admiral in command of the squadron. Again, the little money even thus acquired has to be divided among all the crews of all the vessels in sight at the time. Thus those who do the work receive less than those who, safe in the distance, view, or miles away, are supposed to command the vessel by which the capture is effected.

And this is called justice! This is a fair distribution of prize money! It is a wrong and an outrage on the American seamen. It savors too much of the nobility in the British navy; of the Admiral of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue. We call on the Naval Committees of Congress to see that some rectification of this evil is effected. If bravery is to be rewarded, and daring and heroism encouraged; if we want NELSONS, JONESES, and FARRAGUTS, they must come from the lower grades, and the best incentive to fame is to secure such a reward as will stimulate the young to exertion. When this is done, and justice is secured, then we can expect to see our navy rise even higher than the lofty height it occupies to-day.

MEXICO.

The News from Chihuahua—President Juarez Begins His Second Term—Gen. Regules made Commander-in-Chief of the Central Army—Mejia, Alvarez, Carvajal, and Others made Major-Generals.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Official news from the city of Chihuahua up to December 2, has been received here. President Juarez had entered upon his new term without any opposition, with exception that one General made a protest against the extension of the term, and went over to the French side.

General Regules, a very successful officer, had been appointed General-in-Chief of the Central Army, in place of the lamented General Arteaga, who was assassinated by order of Maximilian. Generals Ignacio Mejia, Epelacio Nieta, Nicolas Regules, Diego Alvarez, and Josef Carvajal had been promoted to be Major-Generals for patriotic and meritorious services. An unfounded rumor prevailed at Chihuahua that the French would return to that place.

AN OLD VIRGINIA RELIC—"THE OLD BLUE BOWL."—This old historical relic, holding thirty gallons, and which for so many years belonged to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of this city, we are glad to find was rescued from destruction on the ever-memorable 3d of April, by an ex-captain of that famous old company. It is said that this bowl is upwards of eighty years old, and during its "lifetime" has contained between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand gallons of egg-nog, julep, punch, toddy, etc. It is now at "The Place," opposite our office, and will be refilled with egg-nog on the occasion of the reorganization of the old company, which is now under way.—*Richmond Times.*

—Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, has left England for the Continent. This unimportant fact is chronicled at great length in the London papers, because the Prince is now betrothed to the Princess Helena, of England.

—It is predicted that the olive crop in Spain will be very large next year. This report is predicated on the appearance, at this early date, of a species of insect called by the peasantry *bobada.*

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes human tastes and character entirely to education, and thinks that many a canonized saint, if educated like Tom Sayers, would have been a rowdy and a prize-fighter.

—A prisoner in Salisbury (England) jail, who was on trial for murder, committed suicide lately. He was allowed to take a warm bath, and contrived to drown himself in the water. Once before, since he has been in jail, he endeavored to commit suicide. He sent to a friend to get him some pills made up, and the prescription he forwarded contained a deadly poison.

—The Algerian question is the cause of wide dissensions in the French Cabinet. The mass of the native population is much dissatisfied in consequence of the delays and postponements which have taken place in the execution of the reforms which the Emperor's visit led the natives to anticipate. Some uneasiness is felt in high quarters as to the effect this may have on the African colony.

—It is a pleasing superstition of the peasants of Brittany that the popping of chesnuts, when placed on the fire at a child's birth, betokens its future success in life. If they explode it will be rich and talkative; but if they hiss and smoulder away it will always be unlucky; while if they quietly turn inside out and burn with a flame it will be happy in marriage.

BANK NOTICES.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. No. 723 ARCH Street, (Designated Depository of the United States).
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1865.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
1 11 6t SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, December 27, 1865.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3.
12 29 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1865
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANK on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11mwsl2t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
1 5 fmw6t F. J. STEEL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN GALLAGHER, JR.,
12 20wtmt9 Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., will preach in TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RED MOUNTAIN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, on SATURDAY, January 13, at 12 o'clock M.
1 8 5t L. S. FILBERT, Secretary.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!—THE ANNUAL BALL of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, will come off THIS EVENING at the NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL, upper and lower Saloons. 1t*

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 203½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866.
The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 15, 1866.
Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 15th.
1 8 6t C. F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.
1 5 8t P. STACKHOUSE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.
The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 12t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th instant, clear of all taxes.
1 6 3t* E. A. LISLEY, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1865.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 60t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 5 fmw5t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1866.
Whereas, about 7 o'clock this morning, January 6,
MISS MARY WATT,
An aged lady, was cruelly murdered at her residence, on East Queen street, above Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of this city, by some person unknown;—
Now, therefore, as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, I do hereby offer a reward of
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
For the detection of the said murderer, or for such information as will procure his arrest and conviction.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 8 3t MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
JOSH BILLINGS,
THE GREAT HUMORIST AND WIT,
WILL BY REQUEST,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
Give his Great Lecture,
"PONTOON PHILOSOPHY."
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 403 Chesnut street; at "Evening Programme," No. 431 Chesnut street, and at the doors. [1:*
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SKATING PARKS.
SKATING—SKATING
PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
OPEN UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, AND ALL PARTS OF THE PARK
Brilliantly Illuminated.
Band of Music, Afternoon and Evening.
Take Market street cars to Thirty-first and Market streets, then Plank Walk to Park.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT THE ENTRANCE.
The ICE is very STRONG, and made perfectly SMOOTH by the use of our PATENT ICE PLANE (only one in town), which can be seen in full operation to-day. 1t*

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
BEAUTIFUL SKATING.
Douglas' Brass Band in attendance this Evening. Brilliantly Illuminated.
Competent Teachers to give instructions in Skating. Take Ridge avenue and Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars.
C. S. MOULDER,
1t* Superintendent.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!
GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, and
GLORIOUS SKATING,
SUPERBLY EXCELLENT SKATING,
INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID SKATING,
UNPRECEDENTEDLY SUPERIOR SKATING.
ON UNION PARK,
ON UNION PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON,
MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON,
ILLUMINATION THIS EVENING,
ILLUMINATION THIS EVENING.
ATHLETIC vs. HAMILTON BASE BALL MATCH, on SKATES, this afternoon, at Union Park, Fourth and Diamond streets. 1t*

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,
Call the especial attention of the ladies to their present stock of
SILKS,
And advise them to purchase now, as they have good reason to believe that the price of Silks will advance after the present month, and the spring demand will raise the prices still higher.
COLORED AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.
COLORED CORDED SILKS.
COLORED POULT DE SOIES.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
A few Fancy Silks selling off very cheap to close them out. 1 8mwf 8t4p
N. B.—A FINE STOCK OF EVENING SILKS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Persons wishing to purchase Presents for the Holidays, will consult their own interest by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces, Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.
Always on hand, a large assortment of Engagement and Wedding Rings, Plain Rings of all sizes, weights, and qualities.
My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED. [12 20
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange.

CASSIDY & BALL,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now on hand a large stock of
Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents
FINE WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
A large assortment of
FANCY SILVER WARE,
SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention paid to making MASONIC MARKS. [12 8 1m

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*
CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 30 1y

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.
I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
No. 415 ARCH STREET.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH'S
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
MUFFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS, ETC.
Russian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink Sable,
Chinchilla,
Ermine, Etc
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
10 5 3m No. 415 ARCH STREET.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HENRY RASKE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
517 517
ARCH STREET, OF ARCH STREET
FANCY FURS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.
Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
REMEMBER
HENRY RASKE & CO.
No 517 ARCH STREET. 10 3

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warrante as represented.

MILLINERY GOODS.
FASHIONABLE BONNETS,
French Flowers,
Velvets, Ribbons, Etc.
MISS O'BYRNE,
No. 807 ARCH STREET,
(Late of Eighth and Race streets), has a most beautiful assortment of the above, which (having been delayed by the alterations to her New Store until the season was advanced) she is now selling
AT PRICES [12 9 1m4p
FAR BELOW COST

TO RENT.
A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HOUSE, with furniture to rent, or House to rent and furniture for sale, on N. Broad street. Address Box 2584 Philadelphia Post Office. 1 5 tm3t*

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 230 DOCK STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
Constantly on hand.
BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.
Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Official Letter and Note Envelopes, Copying Presses, Cancelling Stamps, and a full assortment of
Office and Counting-House Stationery.
Lithographic Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Stock, etc., done to order.
Custom House and Commercial Blanks.
INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 1 1 1044p

HENRI PALING,
Pianist for Soirees Non-dansantes,
TERMS, $10'00.
TUITION, $40'00 A QUARTER.
No. 1315 CHESNUT STREET,
OR AT GOULD'S. 1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*L'Africaine* was repeated on Saturday night, to neither a fashionable nor a large audience. This shows that the opera does not contain the germs of popularity. A great impressario (Ullmann) once told us that the only appreciators of true scientific music were what are discourteously called the "dead heads" (meaning the only heads with live brains), adding that if it were not for these applause would never be started. *L'Africaine* is especially an opera that requires such musical knowledge, taste, and experience as constitute a musical critic.

In this grand opera they alone can thoroughly appreciate the music, and its admirable application, the harmony, the instrumentation, and the wonderful application of the distinct instruments to the musical and dramatic situation. Some critics have discovered great richness of melody, which means in common parlance a tune, but it can only be that they are not aware of the technical meaning of the term.

The score of *L'Africaine* at the piano, deprived of its orchestral effects, is dry and poor in melody. Any of Donizetti's compositions, a maestro of inferior merit to Meyerbeer, are more pleasing, and bear the absence of the grand operatic effects better. *L'Africaine* can never be a popular opera, but even by those who cannot appreciate it, *L'Africaine* should be seen and heard. It is one of the great works of genius of one of the celebrated and great musicians of the century—a posthumous work, too, the last, the seal imprinted on a life's labors, three inspirations of which—*Robert*, the *Huguenots*, and *Dinorah*—will be remembered and admired, as we admire Mozart and Beethoven.

The public should, therefore, all hear *L'Africaine*, a gigantic work of science, skill, and musical genius, To-night *Martha*, the most frequently given and the most popular of modern times, will be given. Miss Kellogg is exactly suited to the graceful and elegant "Martha." On this occasion Miss Adelaide Phillip will make her appearance. Contraltos are as rare now as sopranos used to be. Miss Phillips is the only contralto in the United States, a finished artist, with a delicious voice. We await Signor Infre as "Lionel," his finest performance. It is said to pronounce final judgment on him. Wednesday there will be a grand matinee, bringing back our German favorites.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Wood, the ex-manageress, the rollicking fun-loving actress, the singer to whom nothing is wanting but voice, will make her first appearance, for two years, in *Jenny Lind*. Her imitations of Brignoli and other artists are in this piece admirable and delightful. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcott have been engaged to support her, the Walnut Street Company being inefficient, especially as the best of the few members are transferred to New York.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Sleeping Beauty*, with the visions of Heaven, will be repeated, together with *The Phantom*, a spiritual ghost story of thrilling metaphysical interest. We consider Boucicault's *Phantom* as the finest sensation piece that has ever been written, just as Mrs. Shelley's "Frankestein" is the finest sensational and spiritual novel of the century.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Still *Lost in London*, to which Mrs. Drew, in the interest of its production in other cities, is determined to give popularity.

Drs. Hunter & Ramsay.

We copy the following flattering notice of the above-named gentlemen, which appeared in yesterday's *Press*. The letter alluded to will be published in either Wednesday's or Saturday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal:—

DRS. HUNTER & RAMSAY.—The readers of the *Press* have doubtless perused with interest and profit the able letters of Drs. Hunter & Ramsay, on Consumption and its Cognates, which have appeared from time to time in the *Press* and other local papers. The simple style of these articles cannot fail to favorably impress the reader, while the research and wide experience of which they give evidence make them doubly valuable to the public. But there is one point to which we wished more particularly to call attention, believing it to be of the deepest interest to thousands, viz:—The curability of Consumption. This question has formerly been so involved in doubt that the public was perhaps justified in entertaining skepticism as to the sufficiency of any medical skill to heal the lungs after once they became the seat of tubercle. These gentlemen, however, contend, with great force and skill (producing numerous instances of cure to prove the same), that by means of medicated inhalation—*i. e.*, by bringing the necessary remedies in the form of medicated vapor directly in contact with the parts diseased—these parts being soothed, assume their normal and healthy condition. Their letter on this very subject, however, will appear in to-morrow's *Press*, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal. At all events, all the light that can possibly be thrown upon the nature, causes, and treatment of pulmonary consumption—the scourge of our race—will, we feel sure, be gratefully received by the public.

The Immense Resources of Nevada.

THE vast wealth of Nevada is only beginning to be understood. Recent reports from that region prove the existence of immense deposits of silver-bearing ledges that have not, as yet, been opened by the hand of man. The whole amount of silver taken from the mines of Nevada during the year 1865 will reach the enormous amount of fifty millions of dollars. In 1864 it was about forty millions, thus proving that the productiveness is gradually upon the increase. It is estimated that, with the present limited means of production, three tons of solid silver are taken from the mines of Nevada every day. Twenty ledges alone produced between three and four millions of dollars worth in the short space of the three months ending in April, 1865. The Reese River district, which is, perhaps, the richest argentiferous region of the world is being rapidly developed, the mines of Lander Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Austin, having averaged $204·50 dollars per ton during the year 1865, which is greatly above the productions of any silver mines yet discovered. The Revenue Extension Company, who own nineteen distinct ledges, are tunneling their property with eminent success. It is situated at the end of Lander Hill, and by boring two hundred feet have already struck a ledge that is yielding remunerative returns. Mr. D. S. CHILDS, the Superintendent, who is a practical engineer, and upon the spot to oversee the operations, reports that within the coming six or eight weeks the work will be in a state of progress that will guarantee the production of an immense amount of ore, that can be profitably reduced. It should be observed that by the making of a tunnel the entire wealth of Lander Hill is poured into the coffers of the Revenue Extension Company, they having the earliest outlet for the ore to the surface, and are privileged to extend the tunnel to an unlimited extent. They consequently hold the key to the whole range of ledges with which the hill abounds, supposed by Mr. CHILDS to number at least five hundred. The stock of the Revenue has been disposed of so rapidly that it is the intention of the Company to close their subscription books in the course of ten or fifteen days, and persons desiring to invest should do so immediately. There can be no reasonable doubt of the fact that the Revenue stock will pay. It is in the hands of well-known business men, who are devoting their time and attention to their property, and are determined to make it an undeniable success. Nevada is our youngest State, but promises to be one of our richest. The following returns made by the Superintendents of some of the mines upon the "Comstock" lode, in Nevada, will give an idea of the success which is there attending operations. It embraces the three months ending April, 1865:—

Belcher	$314,130 31	Uncle Sam	$4,608 00
Crown Point	36,331 00	Savage	605,238 40
Yellow Jacket	720,107 54	Potosi	398,120 92
Eclipse	55,568 05	Ophir	57,712 20
Empire	119 208 49	N. Y. and Nevada	41 900 98
Bacon	41 989 07		
Imperial	201,344 55	Gould & Curry	477 193 98
Choliar	440,000 00	Confidence	89,042 10
Mexican	18,012 00	Challenge	51,790 44
Stephenson & Co.	8,349 72	Bowers	61,750 00

Trade Over the Plains During the Past Year.

The Atchison (Kansas) *Daily Champion* publishes an accurate statement of the amount of freight shipped from that point across the Plains for the past year. Twenty-seven firms and individual freighters are engaged in this trade. During the year the aggregate amount of their shipments was 21,500,000 pounds assorted merchandise, requiring for its transportation nearly 5000 wagons, over 7000 mules and horses, and nearly 28,000 oxen, employing upwards of 5000 men. Over half of this freight went to Colorado, and the remainder to different points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Western Kansas, including military posts. The capital invested in this business is over $6,000,000. The value of the merchandise and machinery transported is not definitely known.

The overland coaches which leave and arrive at Atchison daily have taken out and brought in over 4000 passengers, and have also brought here $2,400,000 in specie, and carried out 4600 pounds of freight. The Butterfield Overland Despatch Line has also carried a large number of passengers each way, but as that line was established late in the season, no accurate statement of its business is made. Freighting business in this city is seven times greater this year than in 1861, five times larger than in 1862, four times larger than in 1863, and 5,000,000 pounds larger than in 1864. The most experienced freighters think that the trade in 1866 will be nearly double that of the past year.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE CRANBERRY TRADE.—The culture of cranberries upon the lowlands of New Jersey has amply rewarded those who embarked in the business. Scarcely ten years ago the attention of agriculturalists was drawn to the importance of producing this berry in large quantities. The market price was gradually advancing, while the supply appeared to be stationary; and the natural fruit, unassisted by art or science, became scarce and costly. Since that time a number of gentlemen have purchased tracts of low ground or bog-land, always found at the headwaters of creeks and rivers, especially in Burlington, Ocean, and Monmouth counties. The head waters of Mullica river, dividing Atlantic and Burlington counties, overspread many acres of low land adapted to the cranberry culture. In the spring the water is easily drained off, and very little labor and attention are required to raise a plentiful crop.

Since the construction of the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad, all kinds of fruit have been more extensively cultivated; and now that the needed facilities for transportation to Philadelphia and New York are completed, this section will become vastly productive. The cranberry trade, however, is second only to that of the strawberry; and the different sizes, qualities, shape, taste, etc., of the one afford as many varieties as the other. With the advance of cultivation has come more than a proportionate demand. The home consumption is nearly equalled by exports, and dealers find it impossible to fill foreign orders. The great impetus given to the raising of cranberries originated with the army. Its acidulous qualities made it as necessary to the medical as to the culinary department of the camp, and it became an essential in every hospital. The cessation of hostilities, it was feared, would be a severe blow to the trade; but still "cranberries are firm;" and preparations are being made to devote a still larger space of ground to the business.

The three lower counties of Atlantic, Cape May, and Cumberland, all well watered, possess thousands of acres upon which cranberries can be grown with profit; and, if we are to judge from preparations now making, a large amount of labor and capital will be devoted to the business the coming season. The headwaters of the streams in New Jersey seem to be adapted by nature to the culture of this berry; and, being less perishable than other fruits, it is destined to become one of the most valuable products of the State.

A CHEERING SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE.—The difficulties experienced from the scarcity of tenant houses, during the past year especially, has awakened a spirit of enterprise which, in the building season, will go far towards supplying the demand for houses in Camden. Several capitalists, we learn, design putting up a number the coming season, besides those to be put up for individuals in different portions of the city. Mr. Jarvison, the extensive lumber dealer of North Ward, will build a row of three-story brick houses on his grounds on Front street. There will be quite a number erected, also, near one or two other large business establishments in North Ward.

Now that capitalists find that there is no hope of procuring building material any cheaper for years to come at least, they are disposed to invest in such improvements as will benefit the town and add to its growth. Lots, although still held at too high a figure, are, of course, far more accessible to poor men than those on the opposite side of the river, and our facilities for crossing the river have become so perfect that mechanics can reach the workshops in Philadelphia much sooner than from the suburbs of that city, and thus save a great tax for car hire. Aside from this, taxes are now, and always will be, much lower on this side of the river. To those who desire to invest in real estate we know of no place that offers better inducements than Camden.

ANNOYING.—The extreme cold weather, for several days past, has played havoc among the hydrants and water pipes. In almost every square families are annoyed by the bursting of pipes, and our plumbers will be kept busy for a day or two. If housekeepers would be careful to wrap their hydrants, and all exposed parts of pipe, with straw, or old cloth of some kind, much annoyance would be saved to both landlord and tenant.

BLOCKED WITH ICE.—The intense cold last night formed ice to that degree of thickness in the Delaware, that the ferry-boats were much impeded in making their regular trips. If such severe weather continues for a few days longer it is apprehended that the river will be frozen sufficiently to allow persons to cross on the ice.

DONATION.—The family of the Rev. Mr. Carman, of Smithville, Atlantic county, a night or two since, was surprised by his congregation and friends, who made him a donation visit, and cheered his heart by leaving with him the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars.

BUSY.—To-day the ice men of Camden are busily engaged in hauling ice to fill their houses, and they obtain some good specimens of that very necessary article.

THE COURTS.—The Courts for Camden county commence their January term to-morrow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS BY THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.—This morning the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by the Old Soldiers of 1812, who met in the Supreme Court room for that purpose. The attendance was large. Alderman Peter Hay, President, and John H. Frick, Secretary, of the Association, were both in their usual places.

The Executive Committee presented the following report:—

Previous to the time of our last annual meeting the Association received an invitation to be present at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument in the Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 4th of July.

The invitation was accepted, and some of our number attended and participated in the beautiful parade.

Through the exertions of one of our committee, Colonel Childs, who had proceeded to Gettysburg a day or two in advance, comfortable quarters were provided for us.

We were received with great respect by the citizens, and had the post of honor assigned in the cavalcade.

Since our last meeting several of our number, and a large number of soldiers of 1812, not members of the Association, have departed this life, but owing to the continued illness of Captain George Emerick, the indefatigable Chairman of our Executive Committee, we are unable to give their names or the corps to which they were attached. Our numbers are rapidly diminishing, and the time is not distant when the Association, around which clusters so many pleasant recollections, will be among the things that were, at least so far as relates to the original members.

We trust, however, that their sons will fill the ranks and preserve it in existence for many years to come.

The Committee submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the universe for the brilliant success which He has granted to our arms; for the restoration of peace throughout all our borders, and the re-establishment of our glorious Union in all the vitality, and on a foundation so stable, as to render it secure from all the assaults of foreign or domestic foes.

Resolved, That we again press upon our Government the necessity and the justice of providing liberally for the support of all the gallant soldiers and seamen who are suffering from disease or wounds, whilst in the service of the country.

Resolved, That we cannot withhold the tribute of approbation which we feel to be justly due to President Johnson for his noble efforts to reorganize the States lately in rebellion, and to enable them to resume their constitutional position in the Union at the earliest moment practicable, and that he will be heartily seconded and sustained in his patriotic efforts by Congress and the people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was resolved, that the present officers of the Association serve until the next annual meeting.

The farewell address of General Jackson upon his retiring from the Presidency, March 3, 1837, was read by Colonel Snowden, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE GERMANTOWN TRAGEDY.—This morning, Chief Detective Franklin and Detectives Taggart, Levy, and Tryon, started for Germantown, in order to further investigate the horrible tragedy committed at that place on Saturday morning last. Christopher Berger, who has been arrested charged with the crime, is about 27 years of age, has been married about ten months, and has one child aged two weeks. The prisoner is locked up at the Germantown Station House. The detectives have obtained considerable circumstantial evidence which points towards him as being the murderer. These facts are withheld until the Coroner resumes his investigation on Thursday next. Berger has resided in Germantown about six months, and is by trade a wool sorter. He is not believed to have done anything in particular since he has resided in that town.

In reference to certain matters which needed explanation, and which very much jeopardize his life and liberty, he has told different stories, and upon being cornered has acknowledged that his statements were falsehoods. His acknowledgment would be followed up by another tale, which upon investigation would also be found to be untrue. The prisoner is perfectly calm and collected, although he is very communicative, but what he says in regard to his whereabouts, etc., has been found to be without the least shadow of truth. There is considerable mystery to be unravelled, and for that reason we are compelled to withhold facts which, if published, might interfere with the ends of justice.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning, about quarter before 3 o'clock, James Wilson, hailing from Chester county, was arrested upon the charge of breaking into Simes drug store at Twenty-second and Market streets. The front door is partially constructed of sheet iron, which was pushed in, and in this way an entrance was effected. The accused was arrested in the store by Officer Atkinson. Wilson was committed for trial by Alderman Jones.

RAILROAD DEPOT ROBBED.—One day last week the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, at Manayunk, was broken into and robbed of two dollars in money, and about forty trip tickets. The tickets were numbered, and on Saturday last a couple of boys got on the train and presented two of the stolen cards. The lads were arrested and held for trial by Alderman Gibson.

LARCENY.—This morning George Thompson was committed by Alderman Tittermary upon the suspicion of larceny. The accused was arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets with a basket, containing a lot of crockery, in his possession. He said he was taking them to Walnut street wharf.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.—A lad only fourteen years of age was arrested on Saturday night, at Fourth and Monroe streets, upon the charge of picking pockets. He was committed by Alderman Moore.

SWINDLING.—Whitney Milward was arrested at Eighth and Race streets, on Saturday, upon the charge of collecting money and representing that it was for the Pennsylvania Hose Company. He was committed by Alderman Massey.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY —

This is the memorable date
When, by old Hickory's means,
Shame and defeat were Britain's fate
At the fight of New Orleans.

There Jackson proved, to each one's sense,
That *cotton* was a good defense
Against invaders bold;
But, 'gainst Jack Frost to interpose,
Give *me* warm wool, made in such clothes
As at the Tower are sold.

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, AND BOYS' WEAR.—The present time is auspicious for the purchase of Cloths, Cassimeres and Cloakings. Merchants who, up to the first of the year, maintained their prices for these articles, now, in order to reduce their stocks as much as possible, are offering the same fabrics at large reductions. And as these goods are still eminently seasonable, and are likely to be for some months to come, we recommend our readers to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to buy at moderate prices. By patronizing the popular store of Messrs J. C. Strawbridge & Co., N. W. corner of Market and Eighth streets, *a very large percentage can now be saved in this class of goods.* Their assortment of them is one of the largest and most complete in the city, to which they are daily making new additions from the large auction sales of New York and Philadelphia. We have examined their stock in this department, and are emphatically of the opinion that, for Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, and Stuffs for Boys' Wear, the best place to select is at J. C. Strawbridge & Co.'s, and *now is the time to buy*, if you wish to save money.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

A FUROR AMONG THE AFFLICTED PART OF THE COMMUNITY.—DRS. HUNTER & RAMSAY THE CREATORS.—We most cordially invite the attention of the public to the advertisements of Messrs Hunter & Ramsay, a course of which will be found published daily during the week in this journal, on the manner of treating "symptoms of consumption," a theory of Medical Inhalation, in our local and editorial columns. Already these successful physicians have created a furor among the afflicted part of the community, their success being unabated, and their rooms always crowded with anxious patients. Their establishment, No. 1318 Chesnut street, is most comfortably and elaborately furnished, and we can but advise our unhealthy readers to give these courteous gentlemen a trial, as such an experiment, we think, will prove a success.

BRONCHITIS.—From Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York, May 14 1858.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your *Troches*." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

FINE ART.—The sale of fine oil paintings, which have been on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will take place this evening, at 7½ o'clock positively, without reserve. Among the collection are several which will be sold for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. There are others of rare merit, from the easels of the best artists of the day, such as Lambdin, P. Moran, Reed, and others. We would advise all who can to attend the sale.

COMMUNICATION.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—I was recommended to try Hasacesh Candy for a tickling and very annoying cough, accompanied by acidity of the stomach, and I am pleased to acknowledge that it entirely relieved me of my throat difficulties. I have since used it in my family, and three children now suffering with whooping cough are daily benefited by its use.
Respectfully,
G. G. EVANS,
No. 1612 Green street.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED IN JANUARY.—Be charitable to the poor, and be just to your connections. Examine the state of your affairs, and prepare to improve your position by fresh energies. Exercise in fine weather, and dress warm on the damp, foggy days. Dress well and economically, and, as a sequence, buy your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the "Continental."

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.—Have you tried it? If so, you approve of it. Of course, the remarkable demand for this excellent preparation for the hair has been solely created by its merits; for, when once used, it is not likely to be abandoned. You can procure it of any respectable druggist.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown, removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

"Night-Blooming Cereus—like the Bard sublime,
Not for a day, but for all coming time."
Phalon & Son, manufacturers, No. 517 Broadway, New York. Sold everywhere.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Photographs of every variety of style and perfection in finish. Now is the time. The place to get fine pictures is B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DUCHMAN—BROWN.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. AUGUSTUS CLAYTON DUCHMAN to Miss MARY EMMA BROWN, both of Lancaster county, Pa. No cards.

LHULIER—WILLS.—On the evening of December 31, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. CASSIMER LHULIER, Jr., to Miss CELESTE WILLS, eldest daughter of David Wills, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 4th instant, LUCY ADAMS the youngest daughter of Timothy Adams, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Eli Keen, No. 625 Coates street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BAIN.—On the 7th instant, MARY, daughter of James and Eliza Bain, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1526 Cadbury avenue, above Jefferson and below Broad, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

GRIER.—On the 7th instant, CAROLINE C., wife of Dr. William P. Grier.

McLEAN.—On the 6th instant, BERMAN F. McLEAN, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Samuel G. and Sarah McLean.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Minerva Literary Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the late William McLean, No. 1108 Dunton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover street Vault.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS AND BUILDING Hardware for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCONISTS CAN OBTAIN TOBACCO Cutters and curved Cigar Knives at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD REMEMber that we keep a stock of Hardware adapted to their wants. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
12 29 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

ON MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

LOST CHILD.—LEFT THE HOME OF HIS parents, No. 555 Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 19, 1865, STEPHEN H. CALDWELL, age between 9 and 10 years; dark hair, cut close; freckled face; had on grey pants, blue flannel vest, black jacket, brown felt hat, pinned up on both sides and was without shoes. Has a large scar of a burn on one of his thighs. Was last seen previous to his disappearance from Washington on the cars with a regiment of soldiers, on their way from the city.

Any information of his whereabouts addressed to his father, F. J. CALDWELL, No. 555 MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C., will be gratefully received.

Was last seen on the morning of the 3d of July, at the Baltimore Depot of the Northern and Central Railroad, in company with two soldiers. 1 5*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the be medical practitioners of the country have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painful Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries. Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; William Peloubet, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
9 23smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.
YOUTH TO THE AGED!
BIOKRENE,
OR,
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates, but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and for ever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Emaciation, Ennui.

It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS &

WIND THE CLOCK.

BY H. RICH.

Warden, wind the clock again;
Mighty years are going on,
Through the shadow and the dream,
And the happy-hearted dawn.
Wind again, wind again,
Fifty hundred years are gone.

Through the harvest and the need,
Wealthy June and dewy May,
Grew the new year from the old,
Grows to-morrow from to-day.
Wind again, wind again,—
Who can keep the year at bay?

Four-and-twenty conjurers
Lie in wait on land and sea,
Plucking down the startled ship,
Bud-embroidering the tree.
Wind again, wind again,—
We have neither ship nor tree.

Four-and-twenty kinds to come
Up the never-vacant stair—
Four-and-twenty dead go down;
Follow, sacred song and prayer.
Wind again, wind again—
Warden, why delaying there?

To his interrupted dream
Comes the long-entreated day.
What are lesser words to him?
Sweet pursuing voices say—
"Warden, wind, wind again,
Up the ever-golden way."

Other hands will wind the clock
While the frequent years go on,
Never noting need or name
Nor the rapture of the dawn.
Wind again, wind again,
Ere the given year be gone.

INDIANS.

Affairs in New Mexico not Improving—Indians along the Missouri are Peaceable.

Felix Delgado, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, reports that Indian affairs in that Territory are not improving. All the Apaches on the reservation have left, and troops are now in pursuit of them. The Navajoes (those remaining in the country formerly occupied by them), and the Gila, and Mimbres, and the Apaches, are completely overrunning the southern portion of the Territory; they even go into small towns in the daytime and drive off the stock with impunity. Previous to the last two years these Indians have received an amount of goods sufficient for their wants, and conducted themselves very well; but since 1863 they have been very much dissatisfied in consequence of an insufficiency of goods being distributed by the Government.

The Superintendent looks upon their hostile demonstrations, so far, as only a prelude to more serious disturbances, and to provide against any further trouble says he must have enough for them to eat during the winter, and also a large quantity of blankets. It is highly important for the safety of the lives and property of that portion of the Territory that these Indians be kept quiet, as they are numerous, bold, and daring; nearly all of them have guns, and know how to use them, and could do much damage before being checked, in consequence of the limited number of troops in the territory. The Superintendent also protests against the further muster-out of troops serving there.

A copy of an official letter addressed to Major-General Pope by Brevet Major-General Sully, has just been received by Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau.

This letter which is dated Sioux City, December 9, 1862, states that Mr. C. Galpin, a trader at Fort Rice, had just reached there from the latter place, having traveled on horseback all the way. Mr. Galpin reports a large body of Indians on the Missouri river, and that there is the very best feeling on their part toward the whites.

He has seen the party who committed the raid at Kayer Popee, and denounces them as brutes. The chiefs and principal men of the tribe were very much displeased with the affair, and are collecting all the goods and horses stolen by the party, to return to General Sully, and also to deliver to the Indians who shot the white trader. Mr. Galpin also says that the Santees and Cut Heads are very friendly, and that old "Medicine Bear" is with them visiting Fort Rice.

MEXICO.

Relations between France, the United States, and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The sensational statements so freely indulged in of late concerning Mexican affairs will soon be proved erroneous. Thus much is fact:—The Secretary of State and the French Minister sent their last despatches to France some fifteen days since.

Answers to these despatches cannot be received much before the last days of January. Meantime, the address of the Emperor at the opening of the French Legislature will be received here.

The public can only know the actual relations of the three countries, America, France, and Mexico, when these documents shall have been received, and the many statements telegraphed from here are anticipations and sheer inventions. It is asserted in the highest diplomatic circles that Napoleon's attitude will be satisfactory to the American people.

GENERAL MENDIZAVAL GIVES IN HIS ADHESION TO THE EMPIRE—RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT GUADELUPE.

News has been received from Mexico City to the 19th, and Vera Cruz to the 23d ultimo.

General Ignacio Mendizaval, of the Liberal army, has given in his adhesion to the Imperial cause.

A number of exchanged prisoners of the Belgian contingent had arrived at Morelia.

A telegraph line has been opened between Merida and Sisal.

The Emperor Maximilian has sent to the Empress of the French the Mexican medal of civil merit, in recognition of her noble example in visiting the cholera hospitals of Paris.

The Empress, on her return from Yucatan, passed through Orizaba.

General Mejia has received from the Emperor the grand cross of the Mexican eagle.

The Empress was expected to arrive back at the capital, after her trip to Yucatan, on or about Christmas.

A singular religious ceremony took place on the 12th of December at Guadelupe Hidalgo, a village four miles from the capital; fully 50,000 persons were present, mostly Indians. Some came as pilgrims from a distance of 500 miles. The Emperor, Marshal Bazaine, and the other Ministers of State also attended.

Expensive Officials.

The following bill has been audited as incurred by the Board of Supervisors of Erie county, New York. It is a curiosity, and rises to the dignity of a City Council account:—

3 packs cards	$3 00
1 cribbage board	10 00
1 cribbage board	5 00
1 chequer board	10 00
1 set chequer men	1 00
1 Annual Illustrated	10 00
51 packages stationery, to be delivered at the end of the session	535 00
112 diaries	412 00
114 pocket books and wallets	346 00
115 knives	285 00
18 photograph albums	187 00
Books (Dictionaries, Family Bibles, works of Shakespeare, Byron, etc.)	281 00
112 articles mysteriously denominated privates	145 25
9 boxes mysteriously charged as "Bx's Exs"	83 00

—The Boston *Journal* is mostly filled with the inaugural addresses of the Mayors of the several cities in Massachusetts. The following is the indebtedness of the several cities:—

Boston	$1,021,196 08	Roxbury	$948 195 00
Cambridge	830 092 00	Charlestown	1,288,800 00
Chelsea	383,000 00	Lynn	378,000 00
Lawrence	287 000 00	Taunton	108,100 00
Worcester	482,777 14	Springfield	217,124 49
Fall River	300,000 00		

The History of a Member of Parliament.

AN INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Jackson, one of the members of Parliament for North Derbyshire, England, recently made a speech at a soiree of the Dronfield Mechanics' Institution, in the course of which he gave his history, for the sake, as he said, of inciting and spurring on many in the room, who had as great a chance before them as he had when he first started in life. His father, a medical man, left his mother with eleven children, himself the seventh son. To some of her sons she gave a college education, to others a high education; but what with the placing of them out and the cost of education, her means were diminished, and when it came to poor him less was granted, and he had to rely on himself.

Forty-eight years ago last 9th of April, when under twelve years of age, he was beckoned out of school and was put to hard work at a ship's side, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night, with half an hour for breakfast, and three quarters of an hour for dinner, and he remained in that position nine months, when his master was taken ill, and he was put in the office. This gave him an opportunity of studying, and he read the "Encyclopædia Britannica" from A to Z—it was his education. After that he never lost an hour. He had hung a lamp over his bed at night, when he had gone to bed at 10, after working till 9, and read a part of the night, for he found that if he had to rely on himself he must practise self-denial. He afterwards put himself to a trade, and his subsequent career had been one of uninterrupted success. But he wondered where he should have been if he had not read the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Not in that room as their county member, for if ever he wanted information in any of his pursuits in life, great or small, he only had occasion to look at that book, and he found the genius, the mind, and the application of those who preceded him recorded in letters unmistakable, and it had formed his character as it now existed.

In the last forty-eight years he had been in the four quarters of the globe, and there was scarcely a port to which a ship could go that he had not commercial relations with. He first began with the West Coast of Africa, and his ships were found from Sierra Leone to the Cape of Good Hope, nearly two thousand miles, trading with the natives. Where did he get his information regarding each tribe? From the "Encyclopædia." As the divine read the Bible to enable him to preach, so did he (Mr. Jackson) read the "Encyclopædia" that he might be "posted up," as the Americans said, wherever he had transactions, and whether it was the Indies or the Cape of Good Hope, Hottentots, Boers, Dutchmen, or English, Mussulmans, or Hindoos, he found the information he wanted regarding the manners and customs of the people. And when Australia began to be peopled, he found information of that new country almost unknown in his younger days. Take the western coast of America—Peru and Chili; he found the history of those countries before they were captured, so to speak, by the Europeans. He traded as far as California, buying raw hides and carrying salt from the Cape Verd Islands to pay for them, before an ounce of gold was found there. He had also had whalers in the North, and he had always looked at the "Encyclopædia," and found the information he desired.

He said to those who did not read:—"Read, instead of smoking your pipe and drinking beer in a public house; get that book, and you will find art, science, language, something to entertain, support, and instruct you." He attributed his great success in life to the fortunate circumstance of his master being ill, and his being obliged to be in the office from morning till night, and there having the opportunity of instructing himself. Twenty-seven years ago he was obliged to go to Pisa for his health, and in endeavoring to learn the Italian grammar he found that so many years of hard work had caused him to forget grammar altogether, and he was obliged to begin *de novo*. He spoke of the great advantage that his knowledge of Italian, then gained, had been to him in his commercial relations with that country, which was so rapidly developing, and touched upon the presentation made to him in acknowledgment of his services in the late events in Italy. He mentioned this to show what a man could do if he would [illegible] self-reliant, and deny himself luxuries—which were not luxuries after all. If he had spent his time in the public-house, and joined himself with the young and dissolute men at Liverpool, he should never have been what he was. No matter from what position a man started, he could attain any position by good conduct and the talents which the Almighty had given him. Mr. Jackson instanced the cases of Benjamin Franklin and William Cobbett in proof of what he said.

He then spoke at some length on the importance of the study of the modern languages, particularly French and German, since we had already a commercial treaty with France, and should have one with Austria; and if Austria made such a treaty all Germany must follow. He dwelt upon the importance of the knowledge of such languages to a manufacturing community. If, he said, he knew French, German, and Italian fluently he would give all he possessed, for he should be confident of soon making it up, and even doubling it.

A Coptic Papyrus Deciphered.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, in London, a Coptic papyrus in the possession of Mr. Henry Vaughan was exhibited by Rev. Dunbar Heath. Mr. Goodwin, previous to his departure from England for Shanghae, deciphered and translated the whole of it. The document is of the eighth century. A woman named Calisthene gives away her child, aged five years, in the following terms:—

"I grant my beloved son, Mercury, unto the holy monastery of the holy father Phæbamon, of Mount Djeme, that he may be a slave thereto, in its watering, and drawing, and everything enjoined upon the inhabitants of the holy monastery, so that the holy monastery may be his owner forever, and of the labor of his hands, and the hire of his body, whether he be in the monastery or whether he be out of the monastery, according to the command of the superior; and it shall not be lawful for me, nor for any man of mine, nor any man whatsoever who may be of my town, whether great or little, nor to those who rule, or those who shall hereafter rule over us, to bring any action against the holy monastery on account of this same child, nor to establish any claim upon him, before the rulers or powers, little or great. Let such an one, in the first place, not profit in anything, but may God bring him to his holy tribunal with me, that I may contend with him, and that he may give account at the judgment seat of God for that which he hath done, for that he hath laid hands to violate this vow and this offer which I have vowed unto God; and let him fall under the great curses of the Scripture, which are in the Deuteronomy of Moses, let him see the kingdom of God opened while he is prevented from entering into it. For this security, therefore, I have established this grant, and have signed it as it is written."

At the back of the papyrus a unique list of the male and female singers in the monastery is given, arranged antiphonally.

MEMORIALS TO THACKERAY AND LEECH.—Two tablets in memory of William Makepeace Thackeray and John Leech have been placed side by side in the corridor leading to the chapel of Charterhouse School, in England. They were erected at the expense of Carthusians. The inscriptions on both are in Latin, and may be thus rendered:—"Carthusians have caused this memorial to be erected in honor of William Makepeace Thackeray, a Carthusian. Born 1811; died 1863. A scholar [at Charterhouse] 1822 to 1827." "Carthusians have caused this memorial to be erected in honor of John Leech, a Carthusian. Born 1817; died 1864. A scholar 1825 to 1832."

AN OLD WRETCH.—Mr. Sowerby is provailed upon to stand godfather to a male infant. Names him Gabriel. After the christening, says what fun it will be for his grandson to be called Gaby!

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. Just received, an elegant assortment of new styles of
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Wrappers, Smoking Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Rugs, Mufflers,
And a great variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 26 1y rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnu
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY GOODS!!
A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for
VARIETY,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE
OR
MODERATION IN PRICE!
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, rich Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Cabas, Folios, Companions, Odor Boxes, Gilt Mounted Card Stands, Odor Cases, etc. Fancy Nets, French Jewelry, Necklaces, Fancy Combs, Paris Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTH DAY or HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at prices the most reasonable.
H. DIXON,
12 8 1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR
AND DEPOT FOR
PARIS NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES,
No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET
WEST SIDE,
11 28 ABOVE MARKET

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,
At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store, 12 15 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wtm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 2

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to. 9 14 m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

12 13 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT,
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.
TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.
SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.
DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 linear feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500,000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on hand with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 12 30 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

PIANOS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
have now at their Warerooms, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, a superior assortment of their UNRIVALLED PIANOS, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. Persons would do well by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere. A guarantee given with every Piano.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 4 2

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 6m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
BANKS,
RAILROAD, OIL, MINING,
AND OTHER COMPANIES
Will find it to their interest to buy from the undersigned
PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES.
DIARIES, 1866, FORTY-TWO STYLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,
10 24 5 No 29 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND
MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.
NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 49

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Rower Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Patent Scale.
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
8 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Stoves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
60 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Killikinick.
124 bbls. smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
1 bbl. Shorts.
270 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
28 hooks.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels
10,672 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust of Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No. 58 271.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63 008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 520, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter.
2 Buckets, and other small articles.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wtm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thtust

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 3 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface sealed and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unmjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
18 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,
And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.
WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,
For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.
DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT LOANS
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Having removed temporarily to
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
Offer for Sale at Lowest Market Rates,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:
As follows:—
U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes of dates of Aug. 15
Do. do. do. June 15
Do. do. do. July 15,
BONDS OF 1881.
5-20 LOAN OF 1862.
5-20 LOAN OF 1864.
10-40 LOAN OF 1864
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Information given concerning all kinds of Securities. 11 1
Collections on all points made at lowest rates.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loans and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 10 4 3m

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 35 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20S.
7·30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1 10

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 14 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 9 20 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Epitaph for a bore—"He was not for a time, but for *all day*."

—Chicago is writhing under a mysterious horror. Two fingers of a man's hand came through a hydrant on Lake street last Tuesday week.

—Mrs. Jenny Blitz Van Zandt, who is now in Italy, calls herself Madame Vanzini for the sake of euphony.

—The war veterans who received as holiday presents, artificial arms or legs, may be said to have been truly re-membered.

—The war ships *Tuscarora* and *Vanderbilt*, and the monitor *Monadnock*, arrived at Cayenne on the 27th of November; all well.

—Mr. Bateman presented Parepa on Christmas day, as a mark of his esteem, with an elegant Etruscan claret pitcher.

—The latest Boston notion is a "paper hat" company, which is now forming. Paper hats, water-proof and desirable, are to be made for from eight to twenty-five cents.

—The citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., have petitioned the Pennsylvania Legislature for aid in rebuilding the houses destroyed at the time of the Rebel invasion.

—A story was lately set afloat to the effect that a portion of the island of Heligoland had sunk into the sea, involving the drowning of seventy persons. The report proved false.

—William H. Stiles, formerly American *charge d'affaires* at Vienna, and known as the author of "Austria and the Austrians," died at Savannah on the 20th ult. He commanded a regiment in the Rebel army.

—There is no place in Chicago for the poor to bury their dead, and those who are unable to buy a lot in the cemeteries have been compelled to inter their deceased friends on the open prairie, or in the sand heaps along the lake shore.

—A poor woman in Nashville, fifty-four years old, was turned out of her tenement on Thanksgiving day, because of her inability to pay her rent. Having no shelter, she was found dead on the street on the following morning, among the debris of her household goods.

—A recent case of conscience was made known at the Treasury Department on Tuesday. A letter came to the United States Treasurer, mailed in New York, inclosing ten dollars, and directing the sum to be placed to the credit of the Government, but giving no explanation of the circumstances under which the money had been taken.

—Hon. Samuel Hooper, in behalf of a number of his constituents, on New Yearss Day presented to General Grant, as a New Year's gift, the catalogue of a splendid library of two thousand volumes, and valued at $5000. Coming from the modern Athens of literature, and through Mr. Hooper, the gift may be regarded as tasteful and complete in an eminent degree, and worthy of its distinguished recipient.

—It has been erroneously stated that the French and United States Governments have arrived at an understanding with regard to Mexican affairs. It is known, however, that Maximilian has not met his pecuniary engagements with Napoleon for keeping the French troops in Mexico, and that the French Emperor is not willing to support a military force there at his own expense.

—The performance of *Elijah* at Boston last week was one of the finest yet given in that city Mr. Campbell sang the music of the prophet in admirable style, and Mr. Castle was the solo tenor. Of other singers the Boston *Transcript* says:—

"Madame Parepa's rendering of the soprano airs was great in almost every respect; it was characterized by quiet dignity and thoughtful study throughout. The grander reaches of song she took, as always, with that freedom and assured power consequent upon her incomparable vocal resource and practised skill.

"She gave the dramatic passages their full fire and meaning; and tinged the tenderer moments of her music with all those qualities of finish, feeling, color, and expression for which she is so eminently noted.

"Miss Phillips was as true, as faithful, as deeply interesting in the contralto airs as we ever recollect her. Her music was instinctive with quiet beauty, glowing color, and warm fervor and feeling; and where occasion called, as in 'Woe unto them,' with a vigor and depth of utterance and a vivid presentation of its impassioned language that kindled and thrilled her auditors."

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, }
December 19, 1865. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" " 2	200,000
" " 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
ELMIRA, N. Y., January 4, 1866.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office up to 12 M. on MONDAY, January 8, for supplying for the use of United States troops and others at this place, FRESH BEEF for six months from the date of contract. The Beef to be of good quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded); and to be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Commissary of Subsistence.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and each, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions."

Also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $3000, shall be executed if required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which he may deem incompatible with the interest of the Government.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

Each bidder will please give his name in full, and state place of residence and place of business.

Payment will be made in such funds as are furnished by the United States.

Bidders are expected to be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.

N. J. SAPPINGTON,
1 6 3t] Brevet Major and C. S.
Office over corner Lake and Carroll streets.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereof.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 1¼ Mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1339 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned, the total length of said Y and sidings being about 1660 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long, and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the cross-ing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 233 feet long.

At Phillipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any or the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
10 30 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 508-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereof.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any or the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 2 mthdm Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES!
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LA Street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, near there through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 1¼ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1339 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1660 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 233 feet long.

At Phillipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Phillipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f tF10 Philadelphia

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy City Express	3 00
At 12 M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2 25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

At 2:30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington Beverly, etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2 25

The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for Baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 9 Walnut at Ladies' Entrance.

NEW YORK AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTIETH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours.—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls Buffalo Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.;

PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad train; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:35 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1:30 A. M., and Downington at 1:20 2:00 A. M

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Stirring Address from General Weitzel—A Cold-Blooded Murder.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 19.—As usual, since the siege of Matamoras was raised, all is quiet, in a military point of view, along this border. Nothing has been done by the Liberal army since their dash into Monterey, and the Imperial commanders appear to be very well satisfied to let things take their course, and are not anxious to win laurels by hunting up the "common enemy," and administering severe chastisements to the "demoralized remnants" of his army. Instead of this they take great pains to keep well out of danger, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," they keep within the corporate limits of Matamoras bravely.

One would suppose, after the arrival of the long-looked-for reinforcements, it would have been but a matter of a few weeks' time for them to exterminate every body of Liberals within the State of Tamaulipas. This, however, has not been done, and according to present symptoms, is not likely to come to pass soon. No steps have been on the offensive by the Imperial commander, but he has been daily strengthening the fortifications of his foothold—Matamoras. Perhaps it is the intention to make that heroic city the base of operations, and after it is strongly fortified, to send out a *reconnoissance in force*, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Liberal army. However, I feel satisfied that unless it is initiated by the Liberals, there will be nothing of importance transpire in the military line on the other side of the Rio Grande for a few months to come.

The following General Order has been issued from District headquarters:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, December 16, 1865.—So much of General Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, as reads "The Mexican authorities," is hereby changed to read "The authorities of Matamoras," etc.

By command of Major-General WEITZEL.
D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is decidedly an important and *correct* correction, as by the wording of the order, previous to its being corrected, one would have been led to believe that the authorities here considered the Imperial Government the rightful authority in Mexico. This, however, is not the intention of General Weitzel, and, in fact, it is not the intention of the Government, by any words or action, to recognize the Imperial Government; and I cannot but believe it was an oversight that the order was originally issued reading so, when the authorities referred to were General Mejia and subordinates. The correction very plainly shows that it is not General Weitzel's intention to recognize them as Mexican authorities, but only as the "authorities of Matamoras," *pro tempore*, and by right of possession. I am afraid this will have a bad effect on some of the Imperial sympathizers who are counting on recognition soon by the United States. They must know that General Weitzel's action is undoubtedly from instructions from higher authority, and that it is not the intention of our Government to recognize or countenance European aggression on this continent.

As cold blooded a murder as has ever come under my notice was committed here on the 15th, by one Lopez, a Mexican. It seems some six months since he had a difficulty with another Mexican named Chatos, and challenged him. Chatos refused to fight, and Lopez then sent him word he would kill him on the first opportunity. Friday afternoon they met for the first time on the main street of the city, and Lopez without any words stabbed his enemy in the neck, severing the jugular vein and causing almost instantaneous death. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail. The next night a white soldier was cut in three places by a negro. The weapon used was a razor, and the wounds testify to its sharpness. A military commission is soon to convene here for the trial of such crimes, and will no doubt set an example by hanging a few of these murderous gents. I am informed that there is at present in the military prison at this place at least fifteen prisoners under charge of murder. It is high time some of them were hung, and thereby an example set the community of "greasers" at large.—*N. O. Times, 30th ult.*

FRANCE.

Destruction of Large Iron Works in Paris—Four Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment.

The great iron works of Call & Co., on the Quai de Billy, Paris, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, December 16. The fire was discovered at one o'clock by a watchman of the establishment, and, an alarm being given, assistance arrived from all parts. The Minister of the Interior, Marshal Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris; the Prefect of Police, General Lebrun; and the head of the Municipal Police, were among the first on the ground. The troops quartered at the Ecole Militaire, all the police constables on duty throughout Paris, with M. Cail and the four thousand men employed in the establishment, assisted in working the fire engines; but in spite of their exertions, all the workshops with their contents were destroyed, and nothing remained but the offices of the director and the clerks.

There was one large building belonging to the firm, containing a valuable collection of models, valued at $15,000. The total loss is estimated at a million dollars, which is fully insured in twelve offices. The fire was partially got under at five in the morning, but the road along the quay was not passable all day. M. Cail declared after the fire that if it became necessary to spend the last penny of his fortune, his men should not be deprived of employment. Temporary sheds are to be immediately erected in order that the works may be resumed, and the insurance offices have offered to advance £40,000 to assist him. The fire is supposed to have originated in the overheating of a *calorifere*.

A Royal Visit to Rossini.

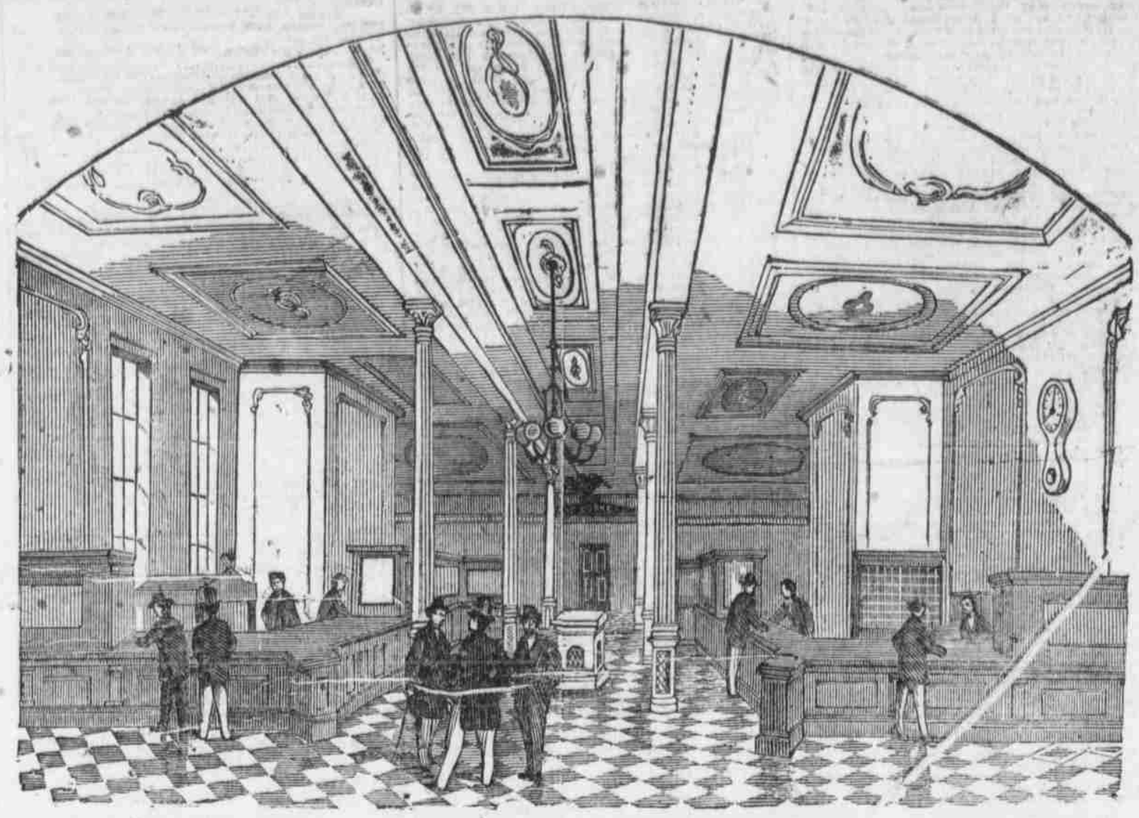
The Viscount de Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, paid a visit to Rossini, at Paris, accompanied by a countryman, at his town residence, at the corner of the Chausee d'Antin, on the second floor over the Cafe Foy. The *maestro* sent word by his valet that, being slightly indisposed, he regretted that he was unable to receive company. Viscount Paiva nevertheless insisted upon an audience, and told the servant to say to his master that he had news to give him of a Portuguese friend. Rossini, thus pressed, received the visitors with his usual affability. The conversation turned upon music, and Rossini asked Viscount Paiva's companion whether he was a musician.

The gentleman replied that he sang and played several instruments. "So," said Rossini, "did the late King of Portugal whom I once had the honor of seeing. I often drink to his memory in a glass of the excellent port wine which he made me a present of." "I am the present King of Portugal," said Rossini's visitor. Thereupon Rossini rose from his chair, but the king begged him to waive ceremony, and sitting down to the piano he played by heart the trio in *William Tell*, and a series of pieces of Verdi, Donizetti, and Flotow, making remarks between each on the comparative merits of ancient and modern music. On leaving, his Majesty begged Rossini to accept the ribbon of the new Portuguese Order of Merit.

—The people of Leyden, Holland, recently made a raid on the cats of the town, and in one night slew some six hundred. The feline race had of late multiplied to such an extent in that city as to become a regular nuisance. As may well be supposed, they made night hideous by their cries.

—A female sailor has recently confessed her exploits. She is a Scotch lassie from Aberdeen, is now nineteen years old, and went to sea some years ago as a cabin boy. She has served as ordinary seaman, but last year her sex was discovered. She still, however, wears male apparel, and is now working in an English lead factory under the name of William Bruce.

VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF JAY COOKE & CO.'S NEW BANKING HOUSE, No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.



PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT—JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.

Trading in money and other representatives of value has been carried on from the very earliest ages. The Old Testament mentions several instances of the exchange and barter of gold and silver. Before the birth of Christ this branch of trade was well defined as a profession, for we are informed that he drove out the money-changers, who were desecrating the temple.

It would seem that at one time the largest portion of that class who bought and sold gold or its equivalents were of Israelitish origin, and no small proportion of the bankers of the present age are of a similar extraction. Shakespeare has drawn a portrait of one of the most odious of the class in the immortal "Shylock." We are gratified to say that he is not a fair specimen of the profession as it at present exists, for no class of men are more liberal and generous than the bankers and brokers of the present day.

It is only within the past two centuries that the controllers of monetary affairs have become such a power in the earth. As capital and coin grew more plentiful, the transactions became larger. The wealth of the world gradually accumulated in the hands of a few, who doled it out to the needy at such rates of usury as their consciences would permit. But in this age the bankers wield a power scarcely inferior to that of the sword. They have their dealings with Kings and Cabinets, Prime Ministers and Secretaries. Nobility—even royalty—must occasionally sue to these lords of the money world for the means of carrying out their gigantic plans and projects. If they draw the purse strings tightly, wars must cease and gigantic enterprizes be abandoned. With their consent navies can be reared—fortresses built—the iron pathway of the locomotive laid down—the great mountain tunnelled. But if they refuse to furnish the needed capital, it is in vain to attempt any great work.

Within the past two centuries the most intimate relations have sprung up between the banking interest and the various governments of the world. The house of Rothschilds is almost as influential in Europe as the English House of Lords. The Barings could produce a financial revulsion and commercial distress by a scratch of a pen. Such houses as these control the policy of dynasties and administrations.

In this country, where wealth is more evenly divided than in Europe, the money kings wield a tremendous influence. They practically place the value upon everything that is bought and sold. By their operations the value of stocks or bonds, or gold, or currency is regulated. The people abide by their decision, and it is well that we have keen, far-sighted, cautious men competent to the discharge of such duties.

During the continuance of the war which has now happily closed, the American bankers assisted the authorities not only with means, but with sound advice in regard to financial affairs. The readiness with which they took hold of the Government securities gave the people confidence in them, and induced many of small means to invest their earnings in the various Government loans. Foremost in this patriotic work stood Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia. From the very breaking out of the war to the present time, he has never ceased in his efforts to sustain the credit of the country, and to keep our financial affairs in the best possible condition. In the stormiest hours of the struggle, when many doubted our ability to crush the Rebellion, Mr. Cooke was perseveringly endeavoring to avoid financial panic, and bring the fiscal affairs of the nation to a proper state of certainty. With what success he labored we all know. Owing to the skill which he evinced, he was chosen by our martyred President as one of his most trusted confidential advisers, and was the recipient of confidences that showed how much his abilities were appreciated by that great and good man.

Naturally the great public efforts of Mr. Cooke built up a magnificent private business, and the result was that his quarters, ample as they were, soon proved to be entirely too inconvenient for the transaction of his rapidly growing business. Ever up to the requirements of his time, he immediately determined to make such arrangements as would enable him to accommodate all who desired to transact business with the firm. In the carrying out of this purpose he secured the whole of the lower portion of the large brown stone building immediately adjoining the Girard Bank on the north side, and commenced a complete and thorough reconstruction of it, so as to perfectly adapt it to the purposes of a banking-house. As originally constructed, the building was divided through the centre by a long passage way, from which sprung an iron stairway to the upper portions of the building. This structure has been entirely removed, and the whole of the lower floor has been thrown into a spacious apartment, beautifully and tastefully fitted up. The counters and other furniture are of solid oiled walnut of massive design. The floors are laid with blocks of pure white marble. In the rear centre is located an enormous fire and burglar-proof safe, manufactured expressly for the firm by Evans & Watson, of this city. A peculiarity about this is, that inside of the large safe is a smaller one, also thief and burglar proof, in which the documents and books of the firm are to be kept. The business of the house will be transacted at two different counters. The counter upon the south side is devoted to business of Government bonds and other securities, and will be under the immediate charge of Mr. George C. Thomas, who has been the cashier of this department, and is now admitted as a member of the firm. The opposite counter upon the north side is for the private banking business of the house, and is in charge of Mr. John W. Sexton, another member of the firm, and who has a large experience, having been for years at the head of a large Market street dry goods house. In each of these apartments there are fire-proof vaults for the storage of books and papers, and desks for the use of the large number of clerks constantly employed. In the rear of the Government Department is the business office of Mr. Cooke, which is fitted up in elegant style, with every convenience which the ingenuity of mechanics could devise. Upon the opposite side, and in the rear of the Banking department, is a room superbly appointed, intended for the use of those desiring to hold consultations of a strictly confidential nature with Mr. Cooke or any members of the firm. Six massive iron pillars support the ceiling, which is beautifully finished in fresco of tasteful design from the pencil of Mr. Keyser. All the various apartments are upholstered in magnificent style, and the floors are laid with Brussels carpet, from the establishment of James H. Orne, No. 626 Chesnut street. The chandeliers, brackets, and gas fittings are from the manufactory of Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, and are chaste and simple, but nevertheless very beautiful.

Immediately after passing the broad front entrance, a portion of the room has been enclosed by a tasteful iron railing, and is intended for the accommodation of ladies who may have business with the firm. By this arrangement ladies will avoid the inconvenience of being jostled by the crowd, and save much time and trouble. The wood-work is painted a solid white, and gives an effect of lightness and good cheer to the room. The marble-work is from the establishment of William Gray, and the iron-railings from Wood & Perot, Ridge avenue. The basement has been divided into six compartments, and will be appropriated to the filing away of the voluminous correspondence of the firm and such other valuable documents as may require preservation. The heating apparatus, which is perfect, is also located in the basement. The whole improvement has been made under the immediate supervision of Mr. Thomas Henderson, the master builder, and the work is every way creditable to the skill and taste of this gentleman.

Altogether, the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. is one of the finest in the country. It is sufficiently spacious to meet all the requirements of their immense business, and its location is, without exception, the best in Philadelphia. It is fitted up in a style that does honor not only to its projector, but to our city. It indicates that Mr. Cooke and his partners are fully up to the age, and also that their business must be large to justify so munificent an expenditure upon their establishment. We are gratified to observe these evidences of the prosperity of the house, which is now the wealthiest and most influential of any bankers in our State, and trust it may continue, as their well-known liberality deserves every success.

CHICKERING

GRAND PIANOS.

SEMI-GRAND PIANOS!

SQUARE GRAND PIANOS!

Are known to be the most perfect and permanent Instruments in America and Europe.

In Grand and Musical Tone and in all respects of delicate and enduring mechanism, it is entirely conceded by the

GREAT ARTISTS OF THE PIANO,

And ALL DISCRIMINATING MUSICAL AMATEURS, that

THE CHICKERING PIANOS
ARE FIRST

On both sides of the Atlantic.

NEW WAREROOMS,

No. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

12 29 fmw6t6p* W. H. DUTTON.

1866. BRYSON & SON,
Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN
ENVELOPES, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS,
CORPORATIONS, MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN
SUPPLIED WITH
PAPERS, INKS, AND PENS
Equal to any establishment in this city.
Orders despatched for Printing or Stationery to any part of the country. 1 6 6trp

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.—TWO COMMUNICATING bed-rooms and a parlor, with private table, to rent to a family, or to gentlemen with breakfast, at No 1024 LINTON Street. 1 8 2t*

STERR'S CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALLS, FILBERT Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.
FORTY HORSES,
On Tuesday Morning,
A number of Sleighs, Wagons, Harness, etc., etc.
ALSO,
Fast trotting Horse, Silver Heels; a Wagon, by Caffrey, nearly new; Sleigh, Harness, and all to be closed out to best bidder.
Gray Messenger Mare, Lady Snow.
Eight good strong Work Horses, from Lancaster county.
Two pair of Mules.
One superior Saddle Pony.
Nearly new Trotting Coal Box, by Tiedeken.
A number of good Driving Horses, Farm Horses, Saddle Horses, etc.
ALSO,
New and Second-hand Vehicles, Harness, etc., etc. Sleighs, new and second-hand.
Public sales every Tuesday and Friday.
Horses and Vehicles at Private Sale.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Superior Stable accommodations for Horses entered for private or public sale.
1t W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
"Lewistown." "Alternate."
BROOKE & PUGH,
1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFFINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES

Bunch, Layer, and Sultana Raisins, Citron, Currants, Spices, Oranges, Cider, Wine, etc. etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

SUPERIOR COAL—5000 TONS

LEHIGH, EAGLE VEIN, AND HENRY CLAY COAL,

From most approved mines likewise by the cargo or car, at the lowest figure. Try it; you will be sure to be pleased. BROAD Street, second yard above south St. 1 6 6t GEORGE GARVIN.

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubcon Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
12 26 No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,

AT RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

COTTON GOODS.

3,000 Yards
20,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents.
10,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents.
Wide Chintzes at 28 to 33 Cents.
5 Bales Unbleached
Muslins at 31 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheetings.
9-4 Pepperill Sheetings.
11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
New York Mills.
Williamsville.
Wamsutta. 11 2 3m
5-4 Pillow Muslins.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

CLOSING OUT,

BEFORE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND PLAID MERINOES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED DELAINES.
ENGLISH AND SAXONY DRESS STUFFS,
And DRESS GOODS of every variety, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

25 and 28c. BLEACHED MUSLINS.
31c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
33c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
37½c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
40c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.
25 and 28c. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
31c. 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
33c. 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
And all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.

Less than Wholesale Prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
12 30mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.
12 15 1m

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will open on Monday morning, from New York,
A JOB LOT OF
REAL VALENCIENNES COLLARS.
300 Real Valenciennes Collars, $2 00 to $5 00.
100 English Thread Collars, $1 00 to $1 25.
The above Goods were sold to close out the balance of an Importer's stock of Collars, and will be sold at HALF THE REGULAR PRICES, at
E. R. LEE'S,
1 6 2t No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are superior in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order at rates, and repaired. 7 4 1y

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES.
JOHN H. FRICK,
COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PENSION AND PRIZE AGENT,
No. 23 DOCK STREET.
Passports procured. Acknowledgments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken for Pennsylvania, and all the States. Pensions, Bounty, and Prize Money collected. 12 29 12t

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE ARCH.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.
N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.
Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens 12 21

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

HOUSE FURNISHIN
DRY GOODS.
BARNSLEY DAMASKS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 1 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

TEAS, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN,
No. 932 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER OF TEAS.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
IMPORTER OF
GLORNEY'S DUBLIN MUSTARD
HENRY CHAPMAN
Roasts Coffee
WITHOUT WATER OR LARD.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
CHOICE NEW MIXTURE
FOR
CONNOISSEURS IN TEA,
$1 25 PER POUND.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
PURE SPICES
NONE OTHER SOLD.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
EXTRA CHOICE JAPAN TEA,
The Only Lot
IMPORTED IN STONE JARS.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
NEW CROP OOLONG.
HENRY CHAPMAN
Has just received
A FOURTH INVOICE OF
GLORNEY'S MUSTARD.
No prevarication on the tissue of falsehood to effect sales.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
12 12 1m No. 932 ARCH STREET.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No. 418 S. SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at, 75 to 100 per cent less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 20 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 18 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1806.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas Wines and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
A No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

AUCTION SALES.

B SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
On Monday and Tuesday Evenings Next,
8th and 9th inst., at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold about 160 superb Oil Paintings, the productions of American and European artists. Part of the collection is to be sold by order of the executors.
Now open for examination. 1 5 4t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons).
STORE, No. 832 CHESNUT Street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.